THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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EUROPE.

The Irish Fenians in Arms and British Artillery and Troops in the Field—Two Fenian Ships Land Revolutionists at Valentia—The Commander-in-Chief and Chief Secretary Hurry from England to the Scene, Etc.

DUBLIN, February 14.—Important news has been received in this city from the South of Ireland, to the effect that the Fenians made a "rising" this morning at Killarney, in the county of Kerry, and marched towards Kenmare.

British troops, with a force of artillery, are in pursuit of the enemy.

Kerry is a maritime county in the southwest of Ireland, with the estuary of the Shannon river as its northern boundary, the Atlantic ocean on its western edge, and the counties of Limerick and Cork forming its southern and eastern boundary. Its population is about two hundred thousand persons, a large proportion of whom speak only the Irish tongue. The region is extremely wild, rugged, and mountainous.

The town of Killarney, where the "rising" is said to have taken place, is situated near the centre of the county Kerry, on the famous lake of the same name. It has a population of some six or seven thousand.

Kenmare is another town in the county Kerry, situated on the high road from Cork to Cahirciveen, near to the residence of the late Daniel O'Connell. It lies in a very isolated district at the head of Kenmare bay, and has a convenient harbor and pier. It is approachable from the ocean by vessels of heavy burden.

Two Fenian Ships Landed at Valentia—The Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Chief Secretary off from London.

LONDON, February 14.—The Government has been advised of the landing of two shiploads of Fenians at Valentia.

Lord Strathearn (Sir Hugh Rose, K. B. C.), Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Ireland, who was attending the session of the House of Lords, and Lord Naas, M. P., who had taken his seat in the House of Commons, leave for Ireland at once.

There is a wild rumor that the Fenians will attempt to cut the cable.

Important News from Ireland—A Reported Fenian Rising.

A despatch this morning from London announces that news reached that city yesterday of a rising of the Fenians in Ireland. The outbreak occurred at Killarney, and the revolutionists had marched towards Kenmare, pursued by British troops and artillery. Another report states that information had been received by the Cabinet in London of the landing of two shiploads of Fenians at Valentia, the European terminus of the Atlantic cable, and that Sir Hugh Rose, of Sepoy notoriety, now sitting in the House of Peers as Lord Strathearn, and Lord Naas, the Chief Secretary of Ireland, who is a member of the House of Commons, had taken a hurried departure for the scene of action.

The rising has taken place in a rugged, mountainous country, the county of Kerry, where the peasantry, familiar with every foot of the territory, could easily evade and bid defiance to a considerable body of troops. The Shannon river on the north, and the Atlantic on the west, render it accessible to aid from the ocean, and it is a significant fact that for months past it has been rumored that native pilots from the Shannon have been in this country in the pay of the Fenians.

The Slievenamon and Galtees Mountains are full of historic interest. It was along this range that the Earl of Essex, with thirty thousand troops, suffered defeat in 1599, the spot where the battle was fought being known as the Pass of Plumes, from the number of British cavalrymen who fell in the strife. The Slievenamon hills were the scene of Smith O'Brien's rising in 1848. Kenmare, towards which the revolutionists are said to be marching, is on the Atlantic coast, nearly opposite the island of Valentia, and it is probably a force from the coast that has crossed to the island.

There was no interruption to the cable up to an early hour this morning, but apprehension was felt in London that an attempt would be made to destroy the connection with the land. Should such a movement be contemplated, it would no doubt be in order to prevent any communication with Canada, or any anti-Fenian reports being sent to the United States by the British Government, the Fenians believing that the cessation of news would itself be the best evidence to their friends here that the rising was of a serious and threatening character.—*New York Herald.*

FRANCE.

Mr. Gladstone in Paris—His Speech at the Dinner of the Political Economy Society.

Paris (Jan. 28) Correspondence of London Times.

I mentioned in my letter of Friday that the Political Economy Society had, on the proposition of M. Walewski, resolved to entertain Mr. Gladstone at dinner during his stay in this city. The invitation was sent to him while he was still in Florence, and accepted. On his arrival here, Saturday was fixed on, as Mr. Gladstone had at first arranged to leave for London on Sunday evening, though I believe he will prolong his stay till Tuesday.

The regular meeting of the Society takes place on the 5th of every month, unless the 5th falls on a Sunday, when it is postponed to the following day. On the present occasion the notice was short. It was sent to the members on the evening of Friday and the forenoon of Saturday, but the attendance was numerous. Several members were absent in the country, but they at once responded to the call; and many who had previous engagements dispensed with them in order not to lose the opportunity of seeing and hearing for the first time the great financier and the great orator of the age. Since the Society has transferred its meetings from the Palais Royal to the more spacious saloons of the Grand Hotel, the average attendance is about 40; on Saturday evening it was over 100, including ten or a dozen guests who had been specially invited by the Committee to meet Mr. Gladstone.

Long before the hour fixed for the dinner yesterday the saloon of the Grand Hotel was filled. At 7·30 Mr. Gladstone, with Mr. Cardwell and the nephew of the latter gentleman, made his appearance, accompanied by M. Walewski, who presented to the distinguished guests several of the prominent members of the Society. The dinner took place in the great dining-room on the ground floor, and 112 persons sat down to the table. M. Hippolyte Passy, former Peer of France, Minister of Finance under the Orleans Government, and Minister of the same Department in the first Cabinet of the President of the Republic—from the 20th of December, 1848, till the end of October, 1849—and now the President of the Society of Political Economy, presided. Mr. Gladstone sat on his right hand and Mr. Cardwell on his left.

Next to Mr. Gladstone was M. Forcade de la Roquette, the new Minister of Commerce and Public Works; and next to him M. Walewski, Member of the Institute, Professor at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers. By the side of Mr. Cardwell was M. Renouard, a Judge in the High Court of Cassation, former Peer of France, and one of the oldest members of the Society of Political Economy. When dinner was over, M. Passy rose and proposed the health of their distinguished guests, in a brief speech, in which he spoke of the honor done them all by the presence among them of a man of transcendent genius, who had done such signal service to his own country and to mankind. M. Passy's observations were received with great applause, which was again and again renewed when Mr. Gladstone rose.

A foreign friend of mine once remarked that, until he heard Mr. Gladstone speak in the House of Commons some few years ago, he never believed that the English was a musical language; but that after hearing him he was convinced that it was one of the most melodious of all living tongues. Last night Mr. Gladstone spoke for about three-quarters of an hour, and I fancy that many present who either did not understand, or only very imperfectly, our language, went away with the same conviction. He spoke in English to a French audience, and though to several among them it was, as it were, an unknown tongue, somehow or other all seemed to understand what he said without the help of an interpreter.

He began by thanking the Society for the honor they paid him by their invitation, and especially by the manner in which they echoed the remarks of their President. He modestly alluded to what he had done during his tenure of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Alluding to the Treaty of Commerce, he said that the part he had in it was merely secondary. There were two persons to whom the real merit was due first—the Emperor Napoleon, but for whose strong will and perseverance that great act never would have been accomplished, for it was he who, in spite of obstacles which would have deterred any one else, transformed what had once been but a pleasant dream into a brilliant and solid reality; and next, to Mr. Cobden, a man of the highest order of talent, of the purest patriotism, of the most indomitable perseverance in what he felt to be right and just, and of the most disinterested character.

To these two personages all the merits of that great work should be attributed, while all the merit he claimed for himself was having seconded the efforts of his lamented friend. His allusion to Mr. Cobden was most touching; it was received with a burst of applause. Mr. Gladstone fully admitted that England had long sinned in the matter of commercial freedom, but she had since made amends; her repentance for her errors was before the world, and she had done much in the way of satisfaction. There was still, indeed, something to do, and that something he hoped would be realized. Other nations, taught by experience, would, he trusted, soon follow the high example set them by France and England. The path of commercial freedom was like the path of virtue; it was only the first steps that were difficult, the last were the most easy.

He had heard people say that France had greatly profited by the treaty of commerce with England; he sincerely hoped the statement was true, and he assured his hearers that he not only rejoiced at it, but he offered them his most sincere congratulations. Englishmen were not jealous of the good which France derived from that treaty, for acts like these promoted good-will among nations in place of the animosity which in former times, and before they came to know each other, prevailed between them. They were the best guarantee for the perpetuation of good-will, and eventually for the peace of Europe.

When Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat there was a pause of some seconds, as if his hearers were unwilling to believe that the voice of the charmer was silent, and then they applauded with enthusiasm. What they remarked and admired in Mr. Gladstone's address, of which I have given but a very faint idea, was the earnestness, the appearance of profound conviction, and, so to speak, the religious feeling which pervaded it; then that manly tone, that fascinating simplicity of manner, far beyond the reach of the mere rhetorician, which, perhaps, more than anything else impressed his hearers, the great majority of whom then heard him and saw him for the first time, and which riveted their attention, and even won him their affection. They were struck, too, by his delivery—slow and deliberate; every sentence full of meaning, and so complete that the speech might be printed off as it was uttered without the change of a word, or even of a comma. All this was felt by his hearers, though, as I have said, few among them were conversant with the language in which it was spoken.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION.

Rapid Progress of Events—A Great Letter from Wendell Phillips—First, the Military Government of the South, and then the Impeachment and Removal of the President, Etc.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

COMMUNICATION FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS.

We consider Stevens' bill the best thing yet offered. Congress has never before got so near to a real basis of settlement. No doubt the idea and rule of safe reconstruction is this; No hitherto Rebel community should be admitted to any share in the Government until such guarantees against secession, slavery, caste, and their attendant evils are secured, as to render it absolutely certain that no possible effort of all Rebeldom united could ever disturb or displace one of those guarantees an iota. This is the idea of reconstruction. Victory gives us the right to claim thus much. After a civil war between civilization and barbarism—a war between two ideas—the conquering party has a right to demand such security as will render it impossible for the conquered idea ever again to trouble its conquerors. Practical statesmanship should aim at this, and come as near to it as possible. But it must be remembered that such guarantees are not parchment agreements; paper amendments, laid up in the archives at Washington. The only trustworthy guarantees are those elements out of which governments grow. In our case, these are education, tenure of land, free speech, equality of political rights, security of person and property, industry protected. In providing for these we must remember the abnormal condition of the negro at the South. Hitherto detained from getting either instruction or property, the victim of a cruel, relentless, and universal prejudice for centuries, and just now doubly hated because his weight in the scale gave victory to the North, his case cannot, at present, be brought within those rules which apply to ordinary communities. The legal recognition of equal rights is usually enough to secure, in a few years, their practical enjoyment by the class just admitted to them. But with the negro, in present circumstances, it is idle to expect this. These seeds of good government, education, and the rest, must not only be planted; their normal and healthy and gradual development must be secured by adequate protection from all opposing influences, until they are so far advanced as to defy harm.

All evidence from the South is of one kind. Every report shows that the strong arm of the Federal Government must hold the elements of the rebellious territories in his grasp until education and the quiet possession of land, peaceable exercise of political rights, continued enjoyment of civil rights, the habit of free speech, and full protection to his industry and gains, shall have put the negro into the same relation to the other classes of Southern society that the middle classes of Europe bear to the richer and longer privileged classes there.

When the South reaches this point, the different classes and elements may be safely left to fight out their differences and adjust their relations uninterfered with. Until that point is reached, it is both unjust to the negro and unsafe for the Union to allow them unmixed self-government.

A military supervision under Congressional superintendence is the best plan. Hence we welcome this bill of Mr. Stevens. It must, however, be borne in mind that our Government will largely take its tone and character, for the time being, from the Executive. The spirit which he inspires will, spite of all opposition, be felt to the extreme edge of the Republic, will color and permeate every branch and the minutest leaf of the tree. The first step, therefore, indispensable and preliminary to all others, is to remove the Rebel who is now encamped in the White House—who, aided and soured by revengeful politicians in his Cabinet and by a fossil and servile bench, baulks Congress and resuscitates half-dead Rebellion. Compared with such colossal sin and evil as his, Forrest, Mayor Monroe and Surratt are mean game for a nation to follow.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

—It is proposed to organize a service of steam gondolas on the canals of Venice. The lovers of the picturesque think this a desecration, and the gondoliers are equally indignant from less disinterested motives.

RECENT TRAGEDIES.

The Clear Spring Tragedy—Confession of One of the Murderers—He Implicates Several Others—A Woman Among Them.

From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger, Feb. 8.

Our readers will remember the account we published some three or four weeks ago of the horrible ravishing, murder, and robbery of a widow lady named Maria Cutter, near Clear Spring, Jackson county, and the arrest, on suspicion of implication in the crime, of one John Brooks, of Washington county. This man Brooks was confined in jail at Brownstown.

The examination came off, Brooks made a confession of the crime, and named his accomplices, two in number. One of them, Jackson Easton, who is a Justice of the Peace, has been arrested, and on Monday last had a preliminary examination. Brooks was taken from the Brownstown Jail to Clear Spring to testify against Easton. Brooks, the Seymour *Times* says, under the impression that a confession on his part would result in his acquittal, owned up, and gave Easton and one John Tally, a brother-in-law of Easton, as his accomplices in the murder and robbery. Easton and himself are now in the Brownstown Jail. The story of Brooks is that the robbery was concocted at the house of Easton, near that of the murdered woman.

That Easton showed them the way, but didn't go with them; and that on parting with them, charged them not to hurt the woman, and only to get the money. Tally said they wouldn't answer for that, when Easton repeated his caution for them not to hurt her. He says that on coming to the house, one of them pushed and the other kicked the door till it fell, when they entered and found the woman had risen from the bed and was sitting on the side of it. He immediately threw a blanket or coverlet over her head. But what immediately followed he won't tell, but it is evident they subjected her to the grossest outrages upon her person. They were there half an hour. He held the blanket forcibly over her mouth and nose till he found her breath had about ceased, when he let go his hold. In the meantime, Tally had taken the money from her waist, and swore they must kill her.

Brooks says he then left the house, while Tally seized the victim by the throat. After awhile he came out, but though he had his suspicions, Brooks wasn't sure that Tally had finally killed the woman. They then went to the house of Esquire Easton, when Tally handed over $90 as the proceeds of the robbery, which was divided equally amongst them, Easton receiving $30. Tally is still at large. It may be remarked that although Tally and Brooks undoubtedly committed the murder, there is a strong probability that Easton is innocent. His former character is said to be good.

He has property, and it is incredible that he could enlist in a robbery of a near neighbor for so paltry a sum, when detection was so probable a result. We learn that he says Tally brought Brooks to his house and introduced him as John Combs, and that he supposed Brooks to be an honest man—that he knew nothing of their designs, but is censurable for suffering so bad a character as Tally about him; but adds that Tally, being his brother-in-law, he couldn't find it in his heart to order him away. Later information, however, is to the effect that the testimony of Brooks will be confirmed, proving the guilt not only of Easton, but also of his wife, who is very ill.

The West Auburn Tragedy.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* gives the more important points of the confession of the negro who has been arrested for the murder of the two old ladies at West Auburn. The detectives determine, from the facts in their possession, that more than one person was concerned in the murder, and that the negro was one of them. Whether the second person was Verrill, who has been arrested, is not yet known.

The substance of the negro's confession is that the plan was broached to him by Verrill on Wednesday, while he was returning from Lewiston. The inducement offered was that Mrs. Kinsley had a large amount of money in the house. It was not at first intended to commit murder, but to simply obtain the money—by force, if necessary.

The negro indulged plentifully in whisky, and went home to Mr. Keith's, half a mile from the scene of the murder. Here he remained in his room until the family were asleep, when he went out and soon met his accomplice. They at once proceeded to the house of Mrs. Kinsley, and the negro tore off the loose board from the outhouse, through the opening of which he forced himself with some difficulty. He then unhasped the shed door and admitted his companion. The latter had a hatchet and knife; the former was unarmed. Proceeding to the room of Mrs. Kingsley, the accomplice seized her by the hand, and struck her over the head with a chair, demanding to know where the money was. Her reply at first was that it was with her daughter in Lewiston. The negro then appeared, when she indicated that it was in a closet at the head of the bed.

Polly Caswell, who was in an adjoining room, now appeared and endeavored to light a lamp. The accomplice stepped up behind her and struck her on the head, probably with the hatchet, which knocked her down. He then turned and struck Mrs. Kinsley with the chair, rendering her senseless. He then searched the pockets of her dress and the cupboard for the money. Miss Caswell by this time recovered sufficiently to get up and crawl away, when the negro struck her with a chair, killing her. Meanwhile the accomplice had stabbed Mrs. Kinsley in the neck, giving a mortal wound.

The murderers having endeavored, without success, to find the money or to light a lamp, sat down on a lounge and talked the matter over. After sitting there a short time, the negro said:—"It is of no use to stay here, we can't find the money." whereupon they both arose and left the house by the back door. The negro asserts that when he entered the house he had not the least idea that murder was contemplated, but when the work was commenced he says "he did his part."

FRESHETS AT THE WEST.

Railroad Bridges Swept Away—Vessels Torn from their Moorings, Etc.

CHICAGO, February 14.—Reports of serious destruction by the great rain storm and freshet begin to come in. The bridge of the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad over the Kankakee river, at Wilmington, fifty-six miles south of Chicago, was swept away about 1 o'clock last night by the flood in that stream. The immense ice gorge above Wilmington is rapidly melting, and the water therefrom produced such a freshet in the river as has not been witnessed for several years. The piers remain standing, but nearly the whole of the superstructure was swept away by floating ice.

At Aurora, Ill., the island or the lower part of the city has been overflowed by the Fox river, covering the first floor of the shops and business houses, and compelling families to leave their dwellings.

At Galena, Ill., the Illinois Railroad bridge has been destroyed, and several steamers and barges swept from their moorings.

At Dubuque, Iowa, the cellars are filled.

At Dyersville, Iowa, the long bridge and mill-dam are swept away, and the loss is heavy.

At Waterloo, Cedar Falls, and Iowa Falls, Iowa, the rivers are on the rampage, and much destruction is feared.

—The Liverpool corporation has agreed to a bill seeking for powers to abolish abattoirs in the town, and to erect new ones at Stanley, a suburb of the town, at a cost of £200,000. The butchers of the town and district strongly oppose this bill.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian Leaving the Country—The French Imperial Volunteers Disfranchised—A Levy on Vera Cruz Merchants.

HAVANA, February 8, via Baltimore, February 14.—The British steamer Solent, from Vera Cruz, 3d instant, arrived here yesterday. Maximilian was to leave the city of Mexico immediately, and is now on his way to the point whence he is to sail for Europe. The French troops continue to arrive from the interior at Vera Cruz, and are anxiously awaiting the arrival of large fleets of transports.

Porfirio Diaz is to occupy the city of Mexico after its evacuation by the French, under Bazaine. He is advancing steadily towards the capital. A circular issued by Marshal Bazaine announces that all Frenchmen who join the Mexican army become disfranchised and cannot claim protection from the French Government.

Marquez is in want of money. He demands sixty thousand dollars from the Mexican merchants of Vera Cruz. The Prefect suggests that the American, English, and other foreign merchants be included in his forced levy, as well as the Mexicans. It is likely that both Miramon and Marquez will have to leave the country for their own personal safety ere long.

The Liberals Advancing Upon Mexico—Rupture Between Maximilian and Bazaine—Maximilian Likely to Abdicate.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—Your correspondent left San Luis Potosi on the 16th of January, and arrived in Mexico on the 19th. The Liberal advance was then at San Felipe, and the opposition, under Quiroga, at Darles. Mejia was still lying sick at Queretaro. Miramon, with a force not exceeding 3500, was in Guanajuata, and rumored to be preparing to attempt the recovery of San Luis, occupied by one of the Liberal Generals, with an equal force.

Escobedo, at the head of as many more, was at Matehuela, moving up to reinforce the Liberals. His position seemed to be sufficiently secure, and he was concentrating in ample force for the reoccupation of the capital. The Liberal force was within twenty miles of Mexico. The capital was in a panic, in view of the speedy dissolution of the Empire and Imperial forced loan of $1,000,000. Alarm was felt at the prospect of an interregnum subject to Marquez, the butcher of Tacubaya, and the French were being appealed to by foreigners to hold on till Juarez could occupy the city.

The French have also been asked to surrender the city to Porfirio Diaz, a proposition which after the failure of the Ortega plot is not an impossible alternative. The papers were publishing as the expressed opinion of Marshal Bazaine that, as the choice of Mexico appeared to be indispensable for a republic, the Emperor ought not to remain. While your correspondent was in the capital the Imperial Chief of Police was arrested by Bazaine, demanding the release of a prominent Liberal, who had been seized by the Government for political reasons. Again, goods detained by the Custom House in Mexico for Vera Cruz duties already paid to the French were released by French force of arms.

The rupture between the Government and its protectors appeared complete. In the meanwhile about $4,000,000 in the last month have fled the country. The remainder of the French were expected to leave the capital on the 15th of this month. It was understood by the best informed that the Emperor would probably leave before, escorted by the Austrian troops. No transports had yet reached Vera Cruz, but the embarkation was expected to begin with the month of March.

Your correspondent arrived this morning by the Tabasco, which set out on the 5th, bringing an officer of the Emperor's household charged with despatches. Many Imperialists from the country were taking refuge with their families in the capital. Juarez had confiscated the estates of Don Juan Garcia, the richest trader of Durango.

CONNECTICUT.

The Congressional Conventions—Hon. Henry G. Deming Renominated in the First District by Acclamation—Mr. Barnum Nominated in the Fourth—Democratic Convention in the Second District.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., February 14.—To-day three Congressional Conventions have been held in this State, two Republican and one Democratic. In the Republican Convention in the Fourth District, and in the Democratic Convention in this, the Second District, there has been a very sharp contest between numerous parties for the nomination. In the First District the contest was merely nominal. Hon. Henry C. Deming, of Hartford, the present Representative, was nominated by acclamation after the informal ballot, which gave him seventy-one votes to ten for Samuel Rockwell, of New Britain.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for this district was held to-day at Meriden, in the Town Hall. Every town in the district was represented. There had been a contest going on for several weeks between Hon. Colin M. Ingersoll, of this city, formerly member of Congress, and Hon. James Gallagher, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

On the meeting of the delegates the contest became fiercer, and the putting forward of other candidates of a good deal of popularity served to make the result very doubtful. The Convention organized quietly enough, with the exception of a sharp fight on the matter of substitute delegates.

The following were the names put forward for nomination:—Colin M. Ingersoll, of New Haven; James Gallagher, of New Haven; James Hotchkiss, of Middleton; Hon. James Phelps, of Essex; Daniel B. Warner, of Hadden; Hon. Isaac T. Rogers, of Milford. Six informal ballots were taken, Mr. Ingersoll polling as high as forty-six votes. During these ballotings, the names of Messrs. Gallagher, Rogers, and Warner were withdrawn, when another ballot followed, Mr. Gallagher's friends going over to Mr. Hotchkiss' side.

The indications being that Mr. Hotchkiss would be nominated, Mr. Ingersoll's friends withdrew his name in favor of Judge Phelps. A formal ballot followed, and Mr. Hotchkiss was nominated by a vote of 54 to 44. The Convention passed resolutions in favor of repealing the poll-tax, and in favor of the eight hour system of labor.

In the Fourth District, the Republican Convention met in Bridgeport. On the first ballot the following gentlemen were voted for:—Hon. John H. Hubbard, of Litchfield, had 44; Hon. P. T. Barnum, of Fairfield, 41; A. H. Byington, of Norwalk, 18; S. B. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, 15; D. P. Nichols, of Danbury, 12; ex-Lieutenant-Governor Roger Averill, of Danbury, 5, and 5 scattering. Thirteen ballots followed. Mr. Barnum was present with a strong lobbying force, and as vote after vote was taken the chances of his nomination increased, while the opposition deserted Mr. Hubbard, the present Representative of the District, and voted for Mr. Beardsley, increasing his vote from 15 to 66, the number he received on the fourteenth ballot. Mr. Barnum had 71 votes on this ballot, and was declared nominated. The contest was a very sharp one, but was conducted in the best spirit, and after it was over all acquiesced in the result willingly, determined to elect the nominee, if hard work can do it.

In the Third District yesterday, Hon. H. H. Starkweather, of Norwich, was nominated on the first ballot. For several weeks previous to the Convention there had been a sharp struggle going on between Mr. Starkweather and Hon. Augustus Brandagee, of New London, the present incumbent, for the nomination. Mr. Brandagee came on from Washington to attend to his interests at the Convention, but was defeated by over thirty votes, much to the surprise of every one.

The Republicans have but one more to nominate—the one for this district. The Convention meets next Wednesday, when Mr. Warner, of Middletown, the present Representative, will probably receive the nomination.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The "Sisters of Charity" in the United States number at the present time 961.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 15.

The President's Proposed Back-Down.

A despatch from the North Carolina Legislature shows that the new plan of reconstruction proposed by the Southern Governors cannot pass that body. Another effort is, therefore, being made here to see if some plan cannot be drawn up to which the President will give his assent. A meeting was held last night and to-night, by several conservative Republicans who are on good terms with the Executive, to ascertain if, by some slight mutual concessions not amounting to any sacrifice of principle, a measure of reconstruction could not be agreed upon that would meet the views of both the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. The comparison of views expressed served to cause the belief that the interview may lead to practical results hereafter, though no definite steps were taken. One of the Congressmen who participated in this movement intimated to-day that the President would give his adhesion to the Blaine proposition, which is the pending Constitutional amendment and universal suffrage, if nothing more satisfactory could be agreed on, but better authority doubts the statement *in toto*.

Philadelphia Officers.

It is expected that at the Cabinet meeting to-day the Philadelphia Postmaster and Superintendent of the Mint will be selected. For the latter office James Page and ex-Governor D. R. Porter are among the most prominent candidates. One of these gentlemen will no doubt be appointed, as matters stand now.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Northern Pacific Railroad scheme has failed for the present. The Committee to whom the matter was referred declined to act this session, and the lobbyists have gone home, intending to return in March and urge the Fortieth Congress to adopt the measures they seek to have passed.

The Custom House Investigation.

Mr. Smythe, Collector at New York, and others, have been summoned to Washington to appear before the Retrenchment Committee to testify as to the divulgement of facts proved before the Committee while taking testimony in New York. It is alleged that a stenographer who was employed by the Committee in New York has violated his obligation of secresy, and has sold out scraps of the testimony here and there to parties in that city, and he is to be brought before the House on this charge.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, February 15.—The steamers Herman, from Bremen, and St. Laurent, from Havre on the 2d inst, have arrived.

The ship Mentor, from Pensacola, for Liverpool, is ashore in an abandoned condition near Valentia. The crew have arrived at Cardiff.

The steamer Bosphorus, from Philadelphia, and the John Clark, from New Orleans, have arrived at Liverpool.

The Grace Darling, for Philadelphia, passed Deal on the 29th ult.

The Nunquach Dormio, from Charleston, the Thomas Freeman, from Savannah, and the P. C. Merryman, from New Orleans, have also arrived out.

The Clara Hickman, from Baltimore for Queenstown, passed abandoned, in latitude 50 deg. north, longitude 20 deg. west, the Alma, of Belfast, for New York. She was seen in a sinking condition near Prince Edward's Island during a hurricane.

The political and general foreign news have been anticipated by the cable despatches.

PORTLAND, February 15.—The steamer Moravian, from Liverpool on the 24th, has arrived.

The Steamship City of Bath Destroyed at Sea—Twenty-two Lives Lost.

CHARLESTON, February 14.—Four men lately belonging to the crew of the steamship City of Bath, arrived here from Georgetown this evening. They report that their steamer was burned at sea, on Sunday morning, off Cape Hatteras. Of twenty-six persons on board, all are believed to be lost excepting these four. The City of Bath was on her way from Boston to Savannah.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Prison cases still before the court. Lewis N. Dardine plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a coat valued at $50, belonging to Samuel Sperry. Dardine went to a boarding-house where Sperry was stopping, stole the coat, and ran away.

He plead guilty also to a number of thefts committed at boarding-houses in the same way. When arrested he had a book in which were the names of as many as eighty boarding-houses in the city. He had gone to and robbed at least thirty of these. The Alderman heard the complaints of only fifteen of the proprietors. The Court heard ten or twelve, all telling the same story. Sentenced to the County Prison for six years.

William S. Burgess was acquitted of a charge of forcible entry and detainer. The prosecutor stated that one morning he went to his carpenter shop, at the corner of Twenty-second and Wood streets, and found it had been entered, the partitions torn down, and his goods removed. He called upon the defendant, who said he had entered the place, and made the changes there found. But it was shown that the prosecutor was a tenant of defendant, and had failed to pay rent; also, that he had gone away and left the premises with defendant's goods locked up in the shop. At all events, no force was shown either in the entry or detainer, hence the acquittal.

A WELL-FOUNDED CASE.

James McGowan was charged with false pretense. William Conn, a leather dealer, stated that one day last fall the defendant came to his place of business and presented a written order, purporting to have been written by Mr. Hart, a hardware merchant, for one hundred sides of leather for skate straps. Defendant said that this order was genuine, and upon this the leather was given to the defendant. This order amounted to $400.

A few days after this he presented an order to Mr. Conn, purporting to have been written by another hardware merchant, named Biddle, calling for goods to the amount of $700. Defendant also said this was genuine, and the goods were given. Sometime after these transactions Mr. Conn wanted the money on the bills. He called upon defendant, who said that he had placed the bills in the hands of a collecting attorney for collection. He gave the name of the attorney as Rogers; Conn looked the attorney, but could find none of that name. Conn called upon defendant, who said that his attorney had advised him to take away the goods from the merchants.

Mr. Hart testified that he had seen Conn several times before these orders were given, and knew him as a skate strap maker; but Mr. Hart denied positively having given any order to him upon Conn. After the order had been presented and filled, defendant called upon him, Hart, and asked him to buy from him a lot of skate straps, he wishing to close out his business before going to California. Hart did not want the straps, and therefore declined making the purchase. Several days afterwards several little boys entered his store and placed several packs of straps upon the floor.

Mr. Biddle also denied ever having given an order to defendant upon Conn. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Cottman vs Cottman. Before reported. Jury out.

John N. Mooney vs. Samuel T. McCandless, Thomas Livingston, and Matthew Connell. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff in the falling of a wall belonging to defendants, which, it was alleged, was not properly propped. On trial.

District Court — Judge Hare. — John M. Gould vs. David B. Taylor and Benjamin F. Taylor. An action on a promissory note. On trial.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Strong.—The following cases were argued:—Black vs. Reading Railroad Company. Wistar's Appeal.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, February 15, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices are without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held; 109¾ was bid for the old 5-20s; 105⅜ for August 7·30s; and 101 for 10-40s. City loans were less active; the new issue sold at 101, a decline of ¼; and old do. at 96¼, a decline of ½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52¼@52⅜, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅞@57, a slight decline; and Catawissa common at 14, no change; 33½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; 62½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do; 30¼ for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 46½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 21¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 49 for Chesnut and Walnut; 71 for West Philadelphia; 13½ for Ridge Avenue; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment. Union sold at 63. 106 was bid for Sixth National; 103 for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136¼ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 102 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 90 for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 67 for City; 41 for Consolidation; 58 for Commonwealth; 65 for Corn Exchange; and 62 for Union.

In Canal Shares there was very little movement. Wyoming Valley Canal sold at 53, no change; and Lehigh Navigation at 54½, no change; 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 32¾ for preferred do., 12½ for Susquehanna Canal, and 54½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136⅜; 11 A. M., 136⅝; 12 M., 136⅜; 1 P. M., 136⅜, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh Read R............. 52⅛	100 sh Read R..........c.. 52¼
400 do......b5int.. 52¼	

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New....c..101	100 sh Read R........s10.. 52⅛
$3000 Harrisb'g Bs..ls.. 90½	100 do..............52 3-16
$50 Sch N 7 p c b l.... 84	300 do......ls.b10.. 52¼
$6000 Susq Bds........b5.. 60½	100 do......... s30.. 52⅛
$1000 Leh Val bs......... 96	100 do................ 52¼
50 sh Cata RR........c.. 14	100 do.........b10.. 52¼
11 sh Wilm'n R.....ls.. 54	10 sh Penna RR...... 57
50 sh Wy'g Val......ls.. 53	100 do.........b30.. 57
2 sh Leh N stk......... 54½	21 do...........ls.. 58¼
150 sh Swa Falls......... ¾	100 do................ 56⅞
19 sh Union Bk.......... 63	

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109¼@109½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¾@110; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; do. new, 105⅛@105⅜; 10-40s, coupon, 101⅛@101⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅞@106; do., 2d series, 105⅞@105⅝; 3d series, 105⅜@105⅝; Compounds, December, 1864, 114½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 136⅜@136½; Silver ½s and ¼s, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17¼; do., July, 1864, 16¾; do., August, 1864, 16¼; do., October, 1864, 15¼; do., December, 1864, 14¼; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10½; do. October, 1865, 10½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, February 15.—The Flour Market continues greatly depressed, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 ℔ barrel for superfine; $9@10·50 for extras; $11@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11·75@13·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., do.; and $14·50@16·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $7@7·25 ℔ barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

Supplies of Wheat come forward slowly, and good and prime lots attract considerable attention, but common grades are almost unsalable. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·80@3. We quote Southern at $3@3·20, and white at $3·20@3·40. The last sale of Pennsylvania Rye was at $1·36. Corn is in steady demand at yesterday's figures; sales of 4000 bushels at $1 for Pennsylvania and Southern, and yellow in store and from the cars. Oats are dull; sales of 2000 bushels at 56@57c.

Cloverseed is in steady demand, with sales of 100 bushels at $8·25@8·62½ ℔ 64 pounds, and 500 bushels on secret terms. Timothy ranges from $3·75 to $4. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $3@3·05.

Whisky.—The trade is entirely supplied with the "contraband" article, which sells freely at $1·25@1·75 per gallon.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.

SUN RISES..............6 55 | SUN SETS..............5 38

HIGH WATER....................................10 41

Arrived.

Barque Flora Southard, McIntyre, from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., February 13—6 P. M.—The barque Dency, from Matanzas; brig J. Coffin, from Cienfuegos; schr William, from Halifax; one barque and two brigs (one full-rigged, from Palermo) passed in the Capes to-day, bound to Philadelphia.—Reported by tug America.

Schrs J. H. Lockwood, from New York for Baltimore; White Cloud and Orvetta, do. for James river; and John Anna, from Egg Harbor for Chincoteague, are at the Breakwater. Wind S.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

—The report of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, which was to have been submitted at a meeting of the shareholders on the 4th instant, shows that the great enterprise of the laying of an Atlantic Cable has been in every respect a decided success. The condition of the cables is described as eminently satisfactory, and their working proves everything that could be desired. The finances of the Company are in a very healthy state, and the prices are to come down.

—The Neapolitan journals announce that the great "Cosenza case" will soon come before the courts. This was a Bourbonist conspiracy discovered in 1863. Seven hundred persons were arrested, fifty-seven of whom are about to be tried. They have already been three years in prison.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Twenty-Seven Hundred Murders in a Year.

From the Independent.

The following paragraph is floating in the papers, like a frightful corpse on a gay and busy stream:—

"Senator Roberts, of Texas, paints a horrible picture of affairs in that State. He says that twenty-seven hundred freedmen have been murdered within a year, and the persecution of the unfortunate blacks is so fearful that they are praying for a restoration of slavery as a protection against the murderous hate of the reconstructed white Rebels."

Who has paused as he read this item to reflect on the state of things which it suggests? Texas had a population at the last census of 620,000; Connecticut of 450,000. Supposing then, instead of Senator Roberts, of Texas, it read that Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, says that twenty-seven hundred Irish laborers have been murdered in his State within a year. We could then faintly conceive of the horror of horrors that overwhelmed that State. This comparison is not entirely apposite, for Senator Dixon's course shows that he would hardly make an outcry against such an abomination as this that maketh desolate; as this is but the legitimate fruit of the policy he advocates. The Texan Senator is as much in advance of the Connecticut as his State is behind the latter's. On this same ratio Massachusetts should report three times that number murdered in a single year, or over eight thousand of her poor, peaceful, and industrious citizens. New York should report nine times, or twenty-five thousand persons murdered! What horror would freeze every soul at such an announcement! Well might the people, thus driven as sleep to the slaughter, pray for bondage as a protection against such merciless massacre.

Think, too, of the harmless conduct of these slaughtered ones. It is another Massacre of the Innocents. They open not their mouths. They give no provocation. They were taken thither by their masters, who now turn upon them and butcher them. They are faithful, affectionate, laborious, attentive to all the imperious demands of the dominant and tyrannizing race, doing all in their power to ward off the terrible fate that hangs over them.

Think, too, of the Herods who order or allow this massacre! These white men and women surpass the ancient murderer in hate and cruelty. He ordered but one execution, and that of babes, and for a day. These rage in devilish malice against babe and mother, especially against the fathers and husbands and brothers by whom their scanty pittance of food is secured. They pursue them not in a single city and for a single day, but from town to town, from plantation to plantation, day and night, year after year.

Who can tell the agonies that have rent those victims' hearts; the cries and tears that have gone up to God from these His bleeding and dying children? Who can imagine the shuddering with which they lie down at night or go out at day? Every bush is a murderer. Every eye burns coldly and hellishly upon them. Every step they take is into destruction. Twenty-seven hundred bodies reft of life by open assassination in a single State, in the circuit of this year of grace—the year which many believed and yet believe to be prophesied by Daniel and John as the dawn of the millennium! Twenty-seven hundred souls sent to cry to God against the famous healing of America's sore, the infamous treachery of America's rulers! Well may General Sheridan declare that he prefers a residence in hell to one in Texas; for hell has no such slaughter of holy and harmless men and women to add to its cruelty and curse. Impious as are its fiends, they are, at least, powerless against the innocent.

Instantly should Congress proceed to impeach and remove the President. For till he is removed no loyal life is safe in Texas. Loyal lives perish by the hundreds every month, by scores every day. Hamilton and Sheridan could make that land as peaceful as Connecticut in ninety days. Loyal men for rulers, and Government soldiers to uphold them, would soon scatter all these murderers. Why is not Sheridan there? Why does Johnson say he will not interfere again in Southern affairs except to quell riots? and then, as we have seen, he only interferes to suppress the more effectually the victims of the rioters, and quells the riot by establishing its decrees as law. Why is he allowed to thus defy the Constitution, which declares, by an amendment he has himself endorsed, that freedom shall be guaranteed to the emancipated? Simply because he despises Congress. It may pass bills over his veto; it cannot execute them. It may send committees of examination; it cannot send soldiers for the arrest and punishment of the murderers. It may talk; he acts. Until it acts, too, and puts its foot on his neck, murder stalks red-handed through all the South. Congress must cease to prate, and begin to gird up its loins for the greatest work ever set it to do. It cannot turn from it without meeting greater destruction. The voice of our brothers' blood cries to us from the ground: how multitudinous, how awful that wail! Will the nation hear it, and obey the will of God in putting its power into hands that will decree life and liberty to all its inhabitants? "How long, O Lord, how long?" these perishing millions of our brethren cry. Shall we answer, "until the city be wasted without inhabitant, and the houses without man, and the land be utterly desolate?" If that is His vision and declaration, be assured this nation will not escape His just and terrible displeasure. As for their thousands annually perishing before the war, we atoned by our tens of thousands slain during the war. So this multitude, daily destroyed by the permission, and therefore by the very power of the Government, that the North, thus chastised, has erected and allows to exist, will bring upon us further and more dreadful tokens of His judgment. Take heed, O America! for with what judgment ye judge these murderers ye shall be judged, and what measure ye mete to these victims and their slaughterers shall be measured to you again!

The Drift of Congress—The Impeachment Party Gaining Ground.

From the Herald.

The heavy vote—113 against 48—by which the bill of Mr. Eliot for the reconstruction of Louisiana has passed the House of Representatives, is very significant; for it means nothing less than this—that all the State Governments set up by President Johnson without authority from Congress are to be pulled down, and that every State concerned is to be reconstructed from the beginning.

This Louisiana bill provides that the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint for one year a Governor for the State, a man of thoroughly loyal antecedents and character, whose skirts are entirely free of any Rebel affiliations, and that in the same way and under the same conditions, a Provisional Council of nine members shall forthwith be appointed for the temporary government of the State, including the appointment of subordinate officers, etc., all of whom are to be subject to the iron-clad oath; that on the first Tuesday in June next, under said provisional government, there shall be an election for a regular Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Legislature; that male citizens of all colors, above the age of twenty-one, thoroughly loyal, and free from any taint of the Rebellion, shall have the right to vote, and "none others;" that in October next a convention of loyal men shall be elected to form a new State constitution; that the State, meantime, shall be placed under the additional protection of a military commander, with sufficient force to maintain order, and that all the proceedings of this provisional and regular State Government and convention shall be subject to the approval of Congress from the first to the last step required for the restoration of said State to full fellowship in the Union. This bill, therefore, so far as Louisiana is concerned, utterly overthrows and supersedes the State establishment set up and recognized by President Johnson, and may thus be considered as putting to him the alternative of an absolute surrender of his policy or the hazards of those ulterior measures—impeachment and removal—suggested by Mr. Banks.

Having disposed of this bill, the House yesterday resumed the consideration of, and passed, by the equally decisive vote of 109 to 55, the bill of Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, providing temporarily for the division of the ten excluded Rebel States into five military districts, and the revival of martial law therein, each district to be under a military commander, and all to be subject to the general supervision and control of General Grant. The objects contemplated are—the maintenance of law and order, the protection of the loyal Southern whites and emancipated blacks in the States concerned, until new civil governments even be established by Congress. In support of this measure Mr. Allison, of Iowa, said that the House had repudiated (in the Louisiana bill) the pretended State Governments set up in the South by the President; that if Congress did not now place the control of those States in the hands of loyal men, it would be derelict to its duties and untrue to its pledges; that he did not believe the President would yield one hair's breadth of his position. His plan was to place Rebels in the control of those States. Nor were military governments a new thing to them. They had been under martial law from the collapse of the Rebellion to the 1st of August, 1866, and from that day to this it has been a sad period for the Union people of the South. Such was the general drift of this discussion on the Republican side, their so-called conservatives, as the debate progressed, gradually giving way.

The Louisiana bill, then, will be the test. The vote of the House indicates a nearly unbroken front of the Republicans in the Senate upon it. They have no previous questions in that body; but within four or five days the debate may be exhausted, the minority being only ten or fifteen men. The bill may thus be passed in time to give the President his ten days for consideration within the prescribed limits of this Congress. Should the measure thus come before him he must sign it, veto it, or, as with the Territorial Suffrage bill, by holding it beyond his ten days' limit, permit it to become a law without his signature. We guess that the exception and "the true intent and meaning of the bill" is a veto, which, as it will be equivalent to a reaffirmation of his purpose to adhere to his policy, will inevitably bring upon him the alternative of impeachment. The complete abandonment of his policy and his surrender to and co-operation with the policy of Congress, or his impeachment and removal from office, is the alternative now presented to Mr. Johnson. The vote upon this Louisiana bill extinguishes the half-way measures suggested by Messrs. Banks, Bingham, and Raymond. Nor is there any other course left to Congress in declaring and assuming its constitutional rights and powers but to maintain them to the last extremity. The duty and the policy of Congress upon this question of jurisdiction are as clear as its rights. It was not the "poundage and tonnage" that arrayed the Long Parliament against Charles the First, but it was the great question of executive usurpations of the exclusive powers of Parliament. Upon that issue the maintenance of our Constitution and its delegated powers depend—upon the surrender, resignation, or removal of our present Executive; and upon this issue hangs for some time longer the cohesion or the speedy disintegration of the party now in power.

The Tariff.

From the Tribune.

We have steadily refused to meddle with the questions of detail involved in the pending Tariff bill. Whether this article should be ten per cent. lower or higher is a matter which the appropriate committees, after hearing both sides, can decide much better than we could. As a general rule, we favor the introduction of bulky raw materials, like coal, ores, grain, etc., at very low rates, while imposing high duties on manufactures generally. We would impose no duties, save for revenue, on coffee, spices, and other products of climates essentially different from ours; we would levy far higher duties on teas, silks, etc., because we judge that they may as well be produced in portions of our own country as where they now are. Europe has borrowed from Asia, and naturalized the production of silk, immensely cheapening the staple thereby; we believe America might and should do likewise.

As to wool and flax, if our manufactures were as extensive and as mature as are those of the British isles, we should incline to favor the admission of these staples free; but, in the actual condition, we hold it best for all concerned that the production of staples as well as fabrics should be stimulated by protective duties. Let us double our number of sheep and treble our woollen mills, and then we may fairly consider the policy of reducing the duties on wool and woollens. And so of flax and linens.

As to those who cry out against the pending Tariff bill that it is a bill of abominations—that it is calculated to destroy our foreign commerce—that it is a contrivance to enrich a few great manufacturers—to establish or perpetuate monopolies, etc.—we answer, more respectfully than they deserve, that these same objections were made, in almost identical language, to the tariffs of 1828, 1842, and 1861. Now, then, if those tariffs destroyed foreign commerce, built up monopolies, etc. etc., then this will probably do the same; for it is based on the same principle, operates by similar means, and contemplates the same ends, with each and all of them.

Again we entreat Congress to act on the tariff question—to act decisively and promptly. We cannot each be exactly pleased with all the details of such a measure, and it is not essential that we should be. We shall be satisfied with such a tariff as a majority of either House shall consider best adapted to subserve and promote the welfare of the whole American people.

The London "Times," the President, and the Telegraph.

From the World.

Just about a month ago the London agent of the Associated Press informed us, at a considerable expense, that a Washington letter in the London *Times* of January 10 reported a "violent assault made by President Johnson upon Congress for its usurpation." We doubted the accuracy of this information at the time, for nothing has been more striking in the American letters of Mr. Jennings, the actual correspondent of the *Times* in this country, than the writer's moderation of temper, calmness of judgment, and sustained determination to preserve, as far as in him lies, a becoming and statesmanlike impartiality of tone in describing the events and passing judgment upon the men of the present crisis.

Our regular mails have now brought to us Mr. Jennings' letter of January 10. It was on Tuesday published in these columns, and our readers will agree with us that nothing could have been more unjust or unfounded than the account given of it by the agent of the Associated Press.

In his conversation with Mr. Jennings, President Johnson stated the points at issue between Congress and himself not only with great lucidity of expression, but with singular freedom from heat or passion. We doubt whether even the *Tribune* will attempt to deny either that the Congressional majority with which the President has had to contend represents a real minority of the inhabitants of the United States, or that Messrs. Sumner and Stevens have practically flung aside the Constitution as their chart in the direction of the national policy. The *Tribune* and its radical friends may think it to be God's will that a minority should coerce a majority by the use of machinery intended for very different purposes, and that the present inspiration of Stevens and Sumner should supplant the established scripture of the Constitution. But "foreign nations and the future age" will, perhaps, be less emphatic on these points. Congress and the President are "making history;" and, whatever may be said or done in the fervor of the passing hour, it is certain that no President will be branded as a "traitor" in history who stands where President Johnson puts himself—upon the written word of the Constitution, and in protest against the despotism of a minority.

The Louisiana Reconstruction Bill.

From the Times.

The new-born hope of reconciliation between Congress and the President has been summarily extinguished. By the passage of Mr. Eliot's bill for reconstructing the civil Government of Louisiana, the House has indicated its aversion to all overtures for peace with the Executive, and all plans of compromise as between his own will and the wishes of the Southern people. It has declared its purpose to set aside the Constitutional amendment, and to substitute for a mild measure of restoration harsh and sweeping measures of reconstruction. It has decided that the States which have rejected the amendment shall not have an opportunity of reconsidering their verdict, and that the efforts of Southern Governors to induce the acceptance of modified terms shall be ignored as of no significance whatever. The vote by which all this has been accomplished forbids expectations of improvement. A close vote may be revised and reversed, but 113 yeas and 48 nays are figures that leave no chance of change.

Mr. Eliot's bill—embodying the conclusion arrived at by the majority of the New Orleans Investigating Committee—sweeps away the existing Government of Louisiana as a usurpation and a fraud, removes all office-holders, from the Governor downwards, scatters the Legislature with Cromwellian brusqueness, and deals with the State precisely as though it were just made subject to the authority of the National Government. The point of contention raised by Mr. Stevens has been avoided by Mr. Eliot. He lends no countenance to the territorializing theory, and indulges in no talk about the relative rights of conquerors and conquered. He simply assumes the unlawfulness and insufficiency of the existing governmental machinery of the State; and starting afresh from the fact that the Rebellion left the State destitute of government, he provides for its reorganization on the extreme radical basis.

The President is charged, in conjunction with the Senate, with the appointment of a Provisional Governor and a Provisional Council of nine persons—only those being appointed who can take the test oath. In June the loyal citizens, exclusively, will elect a Governor, State officers, and members of the Legislature; and in October the same electors will choose delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution: both elections to be held under regulations made by the Secretary of War, and the test oath to be throughout the standard of qualification, whether of electors or of persons elected. Meanwhile a military commander will be appointed to co-operate with the Provisional Governor, and exercise a wide discretionary authority for the maintenance of peace, and the enforcement of laws and orders growing out of the provisional *régime*. This provision of the bill contrasts favorably with Mr. Stevens' scheme of military government. *That* would make the soldier supreme—the civilian subordinate. Mr. Eliot recognizes the military power only as an auxiliary, to be employed if the necessity arises.

The harshness of the measure is apparent in its wholesale proscription and disfranchisement of nineteen-twentieths of the white population of the State. The North Carolina scheme, introduced some time ago, at the instance of ex-Governor Holden and others, was much more conciliatory in this regard. The only disability it imposed applied to the offices and the membership of the projected Convention, and its only injustice consisted in its failure to enfranchise the colored people. Mr. Eliot's bill is less liberal and less wise. It is proscriptive after the manner of Tennessee, and will give rise to the heart-burning, the angry controversies, the bitter, bloody strife which prevail in Tennessee to this hour. In confers the franchise upon the negroes, universally, while it disfranchises nearly the entire white population. Practically, therefore, the reorganization of Louisiana will be intrusted to its freedmen; they, and they alone, will have the election of legislators, and through the Convention the framing of the new Constitution; the resident whites being at their mercy in all things political. No gift of prophecy is needed to foretell the consequences of this policy. It is irritating and dangerous to the last degree, and its effect upon the property and business interests of the State will be most disastrous. May we not hope that, in this respect, the Senate will amend the bill? We urge amendment, not in behalf of prominent Rebels, for we would have them permanently excluded from all offices of honor and emolument—not with the view of injuring the loyal blacks, for if the alternative be the unqualified exclusion or the universal enfranchisement of the freedmen, we prefer the latter. But we are convinced that a measure of amnesty wide enough to include that great body of citizens who, though neither promoters nor leaders of the Rebellion, were nevertheless implicated in it, would be eminently beneficial. With the freedmen enfranchised, there could be no danger from Rebel influences; while the exclusion of the great majority of white citizens from all participation in the Government will be a source of endless difficulty and danger.

It is to be regretted, too, that the result aimed at—the reorganization of civil government on a loyal foundation—is, under Mr. Eliot's plan, remote. By postponing the holding of the State Convention until October, the final judgment of Congress upon the claim of the State to representation is put off until the summer of 1868. Two years, in effect, will be consumed in maturing the process of reconstruction, and during that long interval the State will be in condition of political chaos. The opposition allege that the object is to exclude the State from participation in the next Presidential election. Be the object what it may, this will undoubtedly be the consequence of the measure adopted by the House.

And, after all, the plan is experimental. It lays down nothing like a general system under which the reconstruction of the entire South might proceed simultaneously. Upon one point, indeed, it affirms a principle which, once begun, must be applied to every Southern State. We refer to its repudiation and overthrow of existing State organizations, to the undoing, in fact, of all that the President has done, and all that has been done under or in consequence of his action. The position of Louisiana is not exceptional. And after legislating its Government and Constitution out of existence, the same rule must be extended to all other excluded States. This part of the programme may be a necessity. Assuredly, however, the existing condition of affairs in the South admitted of some general plan, beginning at the beginning, as Mr. Eliot proposes, but embracing the whole of the excluded States within its provisions. We might then have had early and complete reconstruction, instead of an isolated experiment and an indefinite delay.

We submit that the position of the reconstruction question, as shown by Mr. Eliot's bill, is not creditable to the sagacity of the Republican majority in Congress. A grander opportunity for the exercise of statesmanship this generation will never know. Yet at the expiration of the second session after the war, we are but at the threshold of reconstruction, with a policy that is confessedly experimental. At this rate of progress, the time required by Union politicians for the adjustment of the relations between the national Government and the States lately in rebellion, will be nearly equal to the time occupied by the Union armies in conquering the Rebels. Our statesmen are evidently not quite up to the mark of our soldiers.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just opened from New York auction sales, and other sources, several lots of GOODS BELOW GOLD PRICES.
50 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
Large size Huckaback Towels, 25, 35, and 45c.
Large size Satin Damask Towels, 50c.
100 dozen Linen Doyllies, at $1, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, and $1·75 per dozen.
A large assortment of Linen Napkins, $2·45 up to $6 per dozen.
Linen Bird-Eye for Children's Aprons, 40, 50, 62½, 75, and 87½c.; very cheap.
Scotch Diaper by the piece, very cheap.
Linen Huckaback Towelling, 31, 35, and 40c.; very fine quality.
8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 68c. per yard.
7-4 Bleached Table Linens, 90c. per yard.
8-4 do. do. do. $1·12 per yard.
8-4 Table Linens, a job lot, very heavy, $1·25 per yard.
Linen Table Cloths, 2¼ yards long, $2·50.
A large assortment Shirting Linens.
Heavy Housewife Linens.

WHITE GOODS—WHITE GOODS.

Just opened, 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambrics, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices
Several lots of White Brilliants, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 50 cents.
Do. do. Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents—very cheap.
150 pieces Nainsook Plaid Muslins, handsome large Plaids, very cheap.
White Marseilles and Piques, 37½, 50c., up to $1 a yard.
Several lots of Victoria Lawns, very cheap.
Several lots of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs to sell, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, and 28c.
Gents' Hdkfs, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Several lots of Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs, very cheap.
Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs, 37½, 41, 50, and 56c.
Lace Border Hdkfs., 31 cts.
A large assortment of Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings, a cheap lot of Dimity Bands, Etc., Etc.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of Muslins at the very lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, Amoskeag A, Whitinsville, Whitney, and Trenton Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
American Calicoes and Ginghams.

PRICE & WOOD.

Northwest cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—Just opened 50 pieces French Lawns, 20 cents, slightly soiled, worth 37½. 10 2§

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR,

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS.
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths.
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses.
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN.
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES.
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH.
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 cmrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Prices Very Low.

Great Depression in the Woollen Trade.

Fine Mixed Coatings, half price.
Super French Black Cloths.
Bigley and Zamboni Cassimeres.
All-wool Cassimeres for Boys, 75 cents.
Good Stout All-wool Cassimeres, 90 cents.
Very Heavy All-wool Cassimeres, $1 00.
Elegant Mixed Cassimeres, $1·25.
Mixed Cassimeres, for Spring Wear, $1·25.
Extra Weight, for Business Suits, $1 50.
Double Twist Heavy Cassimeres, $1·75.
Very Elegant Cassimeres, $2·00.

FLANNELS.

WIDE DOMET FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, 35 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL WIDE FLANNELS, 37 CENTS.
HEAVY GOOD WIDE SHAKER, 62 CENTS.
BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, ALL WIDTHS.
1 BALE GREY TWILLED FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN TOWELS, $1·50 PER DOZEN.
LARGE DINNER NAPKINS, $2·00 PER DOZEN.
500 DOZEN TOWELS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
300 DOZEN NAPKINS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HAND-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 65 CENTS.

CALICOES.

18 CENT CALICOES FOR SPRING, BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
SPRING STYLE CALICOES, NOW OPEN.
WIDE SPRING CHINTZES.

COTTON GOODS.

Still Further Reductions in

WIDE SHEETINGS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE.

BE CAREFUL TO GET OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 smrp§

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,

Is Selling his Entire Stock, Comprising Every Variety of

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.

At and below cost of importation, prior to removal to GIRARD ROW, [2 6 12t

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

WILL OFFER HIS STOCK

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,

UNTIL MARCH 1,

At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length all of our own make, wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 50 cents; 25 springs, $1 00 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No 628 ARCH Street.
12 6 1m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Above Race,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

Another case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents; 3 cases sold within 30 days.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, well-known make, 25 cents.
Bleached Muslins, all prices, and as low as the lowest.
Unbleached Muslins, lowest market prices.
One bale 7-8 Domet Flannels, 31 cents.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannels, 37 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 33 cents up.
American Delaines, new and choice styles.
American Prints, handsome styles.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62 cents, etc.
Bird-eye Diaper, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, $3·50, etc.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doyllies, etc.
Hand-loom and unbleached Table Linens.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50 cents, etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1·75, over 60 dozen sold.
Honeycomb and Alhambra Quilts, etc.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Hosiery, cheap.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents.
Canton Flannels, at reduced prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, reduced.
SOMETHING NEW AND CHEAP EVERY DAY.

FARIES & WARNER,

29] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.
Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in February next at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.
Dec 28. John B. Warder, Administrator of ANN WARDER, deceased
" 28. Lukens Thomas, Executor of CHARLES THOMAS, deceased.
" 28, James R. Campbell, Executor of ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, deceased.
" 29, Enoch Rex, Administrator of REUBEN HAAS, deceased
" 29, Aaron S. Worthington, Executor of MATILDA FERGUSON deceased
" 29, Franklin Detweiler, Administrator of SARAH DETWEILER, deceased.
" 31, James Ross and Daniel L. McFetridge, Executors of WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN, deceased.

1867.
Jan. 2, Clinton Lloyd, Administrator of J. LINDSAY CRAIGE, deceased.
" 2, John Yard Jr. and Charles Yard, Executors of CATHARINE FLOWERS, deceased.
" 2, Patrick Scott, Administrator of EDWARD DICKSON, deceased
" 3, Mary Hughes Administratrix of JOHN C HUGHES, deceased.
" , Moses Baker, Executor of LYMAN BAKER, deceased.
" 7, Emanuel Rex, Administrator of JOHN McLEAN, deceased.
" 8, Sarah Graham et al, Executors of THOMAS Graham deceased.
" 8, Henry J. Williams and Edward Shippen, Executors of ELIZABETH B. GIBSON, deceased.
" 9, Louisa B. Wells Administratrix of ZENAS B. WELLS, deceased
" 9, George L. Ashmead, Executor of GEORGE GILBERT, deceased.
" 9, Edward Wiseman Administrator of CATHARINE LANCASTER, deceased.
" 9, Eli K. Price, Trustee of CATHARINE ANN OGDEN, under the will of WILLIAM MEREDITH, deceased
" 10, John C. Craig, Executor of MARY C. LEWIS, deceased.
" 10, Alfred Filler, Executor of HENRY E. KURTZ, deceased.
" 11, William J. W. Furnell, Executor of ESTHER COVERDALE, deceased.
" 14, James D and Edmund Pratt, Executors and Trustees of JAMES D. PRATT, deceased.
" 14, James D. and Edmund Pratt Executors of JAMES D. PRATT, deceased
" 14, George Harding, Administrator of JESPER HARDING deceased.
" 14, Victor Guillou, Administrator of FRANCIS FRIES, deceased.
" 15, John Robinson and Henry McLean, Executors of NEIL McAULIN, deceased.
" 16, Mary Holloway et al, Executors of WINDLE HOLLOWAY, deceased.
" 16, James M. Stewart, Administrator of WILLIAM McCLESKEY, deceased
" 17, Adelaide Sheen, Administratrix of JAMES SHEEN deceased.
" 17, Isaac Hays, Administrator of WILLIAM D. HAYS, deceased.
" 17, J. I. Clark Ware and Horace Binney, Jr., Executors of Dr. ROBERT HARE, deceased.
" 18, Samuel P. Miller and John F. Coombs, Executors of JOHN MILLER, deceased.
" 18, Susanna Woods, Administratrix of BERNARD J. WOODS, deceased
" 19, Hugh Sweeny, Administrator of MILES SWEENY, deceased.
" 22, John H. Noan Administrator of JOHN HAHN, deceased
" 22, Isaiah H. and Alexander H. McCall's Executors of ALEXANDER McCALLA, deceased.
" 22, M. Russell Thayer and James H. Castle, Executors of ELIZABETH T SMITH, deceased.
" 23, Henry K. Smith, Administrator of WILLIAM K SMITH, deceased
" 23, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Guardians of LARRISON S. CURTIS, late a Minor.
" 24, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives etc. Trustees under the will of WILLIAM J DUBS, deceased, for SUSAN M. DUBS.
" 23, Samuel Welsh et al, Executors of WILLIAM E HORNER M D deceased.
" 23, John Conry and Joseph N. Price, Executors of WILLIAM KITNER deceased.
" 23, Edward Parker, et al, Executors of JOSEPH PARKER, deceased.
" 23, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Trustees under the will of MARIA E SCEWART, deceased.
" 23, Adam and William Strang, Executors of WILLIAM STRANG, deceased.
" 23, John F. Weir et al, Executor of SAMUEL TUCKER, deceased
" 24, John Livezey, Executor of PHEBE MARSHALL deceased
" 24, Neill McGlensey, Executor of ROSANNA BUGHES deceased.
" 24, Joseph R. Rhoads, Administrator c. t. a. of JOHN BOYD, deceased.
" 24 Joseph Snowden and Charles Williams, Executors and Trustees of ANGUS CAMERON, deceased.
" 24, Nancy M. and John W. Grigg, Administrators of JOHN GRIGG deceased.
" 24, Peter A. Keyser et al, Trustees of ELLEN C. CATHRAWOOD deceased
" 24 Peter A. Keyser et al, Trustees of JOHN NAGLEE deceased.
" 24 Joseph Ashton, Executor and Trustee of THOMAS ASHTON, deceased.
" 24, James S. and Edward Twaddell, Executors and Trustees of JAMES TWADDELL deceased.
" 24, Clarkson N. and Alfred R Potter, Executors of ALONZO POTTER, D D., deceased
" 24, Samuel Bond and James E Gowen, Executors of THOMAS MELLON, deceased.
" 24, Samuel Bond and James E. Gowen, Trustees under the will of THOMAS MELLON, deceased.

1 25 fit FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SAMUEL J. MARKS, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of RICHARD M. BATTURS, Trustee, appointed by said Court to make sale of real estate of said decedent under proceedings in partition, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 213 South FIFTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia. BENJAMIN G. MANN, 2 8 1mw§t Auditor.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
5 GOLDSMITHS HALL, 1 READY Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

THE CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday afternoon. The lobbies and ante-room were filled with people, and the attendance of members was full. The business was as follows:

Select Branch.—President Spering filled the chair.

A communication was received from the officers of the Hestonville Railroad, asking permission to erect a temporary wooden building on Lancaster pike, between Forty-first and Forty-second street.

A number of petitions were received asking the passage of an ordinance to prevent the laying of railway tracks in Twelfth or Sixteenth streets, as is proposed by parties applying to the Legislature for such permission.

A petition for the removal of the track of the city railroad, in Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh, was, with the others, referred to committees.

A communication from the Superintendent of City Railroads, recommending such removal, was also referred.

A communication was received from M. Hall Stanton, Esq., one of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Work, informing Councils that that body had adopted a resolution, by a small majority, to continue holding, with closed doors, as before, their regular meetings. Referred to Committee on Law.

Col. Page offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of three, relative to the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, that the communication of Messrs. Lewis Elkin and John Rice, Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in answer to a resolution of Councils, be referred to a joint special committee of three from each Chamber, and the said committee are hereby authorized, if by them it shall be deemed advisable, to direct the Mayor to cast the stock vote of the city for or against the acceptance of the act of Assembly, approved March, 1866.

This act authorizes the Directors to borrow from time to time such sums of money as they may deem needful, and to issue bonds therefor, in sums of not less than $100. The increase of the capital stock of the company not to exceed 200,000 shares.

Mr. Van Cleve did not see why a road in a condition already so prosperous should ask for permission to increase its capital stock to the extent of 200,000 shares, and to effect the loan of an amount of money equal to its present capital. He hoped that a committee would be appointed to see whether such an increase would be for the benefit of the stock held by the city.

Mr. Smith spoke to like effect.

Mr. King favored the resolution. It could do no harm if it did no good.

The subject was unanimously referred.

On motion, the committee was increased to nine.

A communication was received from the Controllers of the Public Schools relative to sundry improvements, and was referred to committee.

An ordinance was presented by Mr. Bumm, Chairman of the Committee on City Property, providing for the sale of certain lots owned by the city, in Chesnut street, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth, on these terms:—20 per cent. to be paid in cash, the balance to remain on ground rent at the option of the purchaser.

This ordinance passed.

Mr. Bumm presented a report from a Joint Committee of City Property and Surveys relative to the inadequate accommodations for many of the county officers, with an ordinance attached, providing for the appointment of a commission for the erection of public buildings.

The report shows that the offices of the Board of Revision, City Commissioner and search clerks of the Receiver of Taxes are all small and unsuitable. The offices of the departments should be adjacent to them. The cost of making duplicate books for the revision and assessment of taxes would be very large, besides a large annual outlay to keep them brought down for use, which, if the offices were adjacent, would be saved. All the Courts are inadequately accommodated, and the new Court-house is but a temporary make-shift. The rooms of the District Court are unfit for the business of the city. In all the departments, the report says, there is great want of room, and the committee unanimously recommend the immediate erection of new public buildings. The cost of keeping the present ones in repair amounts annually to almost the interest on the cost of new structures. The city is paying in rent $18,000, which is the interest upon $300,000, and, adding the cost of repairs, the city is expending yearly the interest upon half a million dollars.

The committee recommend the selection, as such a locality, of Broad and Market streets. In a few years the railway tracks for burden cars will disappear from there, and the point is really the very centre of the city. The plan for the entire buildings should be adopted now—not with a view of entering immediately upon the erection of all of them, but to fix the general arrangement, so that the city can erect and finish a portion yearly until the completion of the whole.

The committee object to the leasing of the Adelphi building, and urge immediate action upon the bill appended.

The report is signed by the entire committee, Mr. Bumm, Chairman.

The bill names as the Commission Henry Davis, John Price Wetherill, Furman Sheppard, James A. Freeman, Edward Shippen and N. B. Browne, who, with the Mayor and the President of Councils, shall hold for the term of five years the office of Commissioners of Public Buildings, unless the buildings herein provided for have been before that time erected and completed.

Any vacancies occurring in the said Board, excepting those of members by virtue of their office, as Mayor and President of Councils, shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board. The said Commissioners shall meet within one month after the passage of the ordinance, and organize by the election of a president and secretary from their number; but shall receive no compensation for their services as Commissioners.

Section second provides that it shall be the duty of the said Board to advertise, in at least two daily newspapers published in this city, for three weeks, for plans and estimates of cost of the proposed buildings; and they shall, within three months after their first meeting, determine upon and adopt a plan, and thereupon shall determine what portion of said plan shall be first erected. They shall advertise, for at least two weeks, in one or more newspapers, for proposals for the erection of such parts to be by them designated in the advertisement, and shall award the contracts to the lowest and best bidder who shall give the requisite security, who shall thereupon enter into a contract with the city, and shall proceed, under the direction of the said Commissioners, to erect said buildings and fit them for the purposes intended.

Section third provides that the said Commissioners shall prepare a contract, to be approved by the City Solicitor, the terms of which shall be published at the time of advertising for the proposals for the erection of such portion of the buildings as shall be designated to be first erected; they shall provide terms of payment and the amount of security, and shall proceed in the erection and completion of any other part or parts of the buildings; provided, that the contracts are awarded after advertisement, in the same manner as above provided for that which is first to be erected.

Section fourth provides that the said buildings shall be erected in one or more of the public squares at Broad and Market streets, as the commission deem proper; that the faith of the city is pledged to levy a special tax each year of one-eighth of one per cent. upon real estate, or such other rate as will yield at least $200,000 annually; the said special tax to be collected separately and kept as a separate fund by the City Treasurer, and to be known as "The Public Buildings Fund."

It is also provided that in order that immediate steps may be taken for the erection of said buildings, the sum of $200,000 is hereby appropriated to the Commissioners of Public Buildings, for the expenses of the year 1867, to carry out the objects of the ordinance; the sum to be reimbursed out of a loan hereafter to be created. The warrants upon said appropriation to be drawn by the Commissioners, signed by the President and attested by the Secretary, in the form authorized by existing ordinances.

The ordinance and report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barlow at this point asked leave to read a dispatch as follows:

"The League Island bill has just passed the Senate, by a vote of 27 to 17. Thank Senator Cattell. CHARLES O'NEILL."

The announcement was received with cheers.

A resolution thanking Senator Cattell, the Philadelphia delegation, and all who exerted their influence in the matter, was unanimously passed.

Mr. Bumm, by general consent, was permitted to withdraw the names of the commissioners inserted in the bill as above.

Mr. Smith moved to substitute for them the Committee on City Property. Agreed to.

A resolution was offered requesting the State Legislature to pass an act authorizing the appointment of an inspector of stationary steam engines and boilers in the city of Philadelphia. It provides that no one shall be permitted to run an engine without a certificate of competency, and inflicting a penalty upon any who shall employ incompetent persons. The act provides for the appointment of a board of engineers, from whom all engineers must receive a certificate of competency.

Mr. Wagner said that the act had been carefully prepared by the City Solicitor, and covers the entire ground. This bill is a perfect one, and fills all the gaps left by the previous bill.

Mr. King asked a postponement, because this very night a special committee upon the subject start for New York to examine the regulations in force in that city, and to get some practical ideas of the workings of the system there. Postponed for one week.

Mr. Barlow offered a resolution to sell the ground around Moyamensing Hall, and to use the Hall for school purposes. Referred.

An ordinance fixing $25,000 as the amount of security for the contractor for cleaning the streets was passed.

The sureties of Henry Bickley, the contractor for cleaning the city, were accepted. They are Messrs. Kern and Fritz.

The bill to change the grade of Armat street, Twenty-second ward, was concurred in.

A resolution to open Carlton street was concurred in.

An appropriation of $1440 to the Law Department, for conveyancing, etc., was concurred in.

The bill making appropriation to the Highway Department was concurred in without amendment.

Mr. Smith endeavored to obtain an increase in the item of $25,000 for grading the country roads, but his amendment was negatived.

The annual appropriation to the Board of Health was concurred in.

Mr. Barlow introduced a new bill to prohibit salting the streets, the Committee on Conference on the previous bill having made no report.

Mr. Smith objected to the bill as not in regular order.

The Chairman pro tem. (Mr. Wagner) directed the reading of the bill.

Mr. Kerr moved to amend by permitting the companies to salt north of Berks street and west o the Schuylkill.

The yeas and nays were called, but no quorum voted.

A call of the House was ordered, and a quorum answered.

This was repeated, and the Chamber then adjourned.

Common Branch.—Common Council was called together at three o'clock, Mr. Marcer, President, in the chair.

From Hon. M. Hall Stanton was received the following very important communication:

To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia—In accordance with the resolution of your honorable bodies, directing that the sessions of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works should be held in public, the undersigned, at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia have passed a resolution requesting the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to hereafter hold the meetings of the Board in public; and

Whereas, This resolution, coming from those who are the owners of the Gas Works, must be conclusive upon the Trustees, who are only agents; and

Whereas, Any disadvantage that could be the result of holding the meetings of the Trustees in public will not be attributable to the Trustees; therefore

Resolved, That in compliance with the resolution of the Select Council of the city of Philadelphia, the meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works shall hereafter be held in public

Which was indefinitely postponed on the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Elliott, Graeff, Houseman, Manuel, Miller, Young, and Hilles, President.

Nays—Messrs. Barnes, Cowell, Leeds, McManes, Stanton.

Respectfully submitted. M. HALL STANTON.

Numerous communications were presented protesting against the laying of a railroad track in Twelfth and Sixteenth streets.

Mr. Franciscus presented a petition from the Columbia Hose Company for a plug at Hatton and Race streets.

Also, from the directors of the Charity Hospital, Buttonwood street, below Broad, requesting the continued use of their premises, and stating that 2498 patients were treated gratuitously during 1866.

Referred to proper committees.

A resolution of inquiry in reference to the residence of Mr. Joseph Townsend, of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, in Delaware county, was referred to the Poor Committee.

Select Council bill to purchase the Lansdowne estate was concurred in; as was also

The resolution to appoint a committee to provide better accommodations for Select Council.

The Chamber indefinitely postponed the resolution of request to the Mayor to appoint a committee of scientific gentlemen to examine the Schuylkill river water.

The resolution prohibiting ice-cutting near Fairmount Park was concurred in.

Mr. Harper here rose and stated that from Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, he had just received a dispatch announcing the passage of the League Island bill by the United States Senate, by a vote of 26 to 17. The statement was received with hearty applause.

Select Council entered the Chamber, and the two bodies voted for heads of departments.

Mr. J. C. Martin nominated, for Commissioner of Highways—Wm. Smedley.

Assistants—Henry B. Bobb and Nathan Spering.

Commissioner of City Property—Charles Dixey.
Chief Engineer Water Works—Fred. Graeff.
Commissioner of Markets—Jonathan H. Pugh.
Superintendent Girard Estate—Charles S. Smith.
Agent Girard Estate—Samuel S. Cavin.

Mr Hetzell nominated for
Commissioner of Highways—Chas. McDonough.
Assistants—Edward P. Dunn, George Fisher.
Commissioner of City Property—William D. Cozzens.
Superintendent of Girard Estate—Alex. J. Diamond.
Agent of Girard Estate—John J. Meany.
Commissioner of Markets—Richard Prichett.
Chief Engineer of Water Works—Isaac S. Cassin.

A full vote by ballot on each nominee elected the former ticket by 53 to 22.

Mr. Harper offered a special resolution of thanks to Senators Cowan and Buckalew, of Pennsylvania; Cattell, of New Jersey, and Grimes, of Iowa; and Representatives Randall, O'Neill, Myers, Kelley and Thayer, for their efforts in behalf of League Island as a naval station.

Mr. Hancock moved to amend to include all who had voted for the bill.

A further amendment to include the members of the Senate and House of Representatives who voted for the measure was accepted by the mover, and the resolution then passed.

Mr. Billington, from the Police Committee, reported a bill to make a new police district, (the eighteenth,) bounded by the Delaware river on the east, Frankford road on the north, Cumberland road on the south, and Nicetown lane on the west; the station to be at Richmond Hall. Agreed to.

Messrs. Painter and Adamson were granted leave to place a wire upon the poles of the Fire-alarm Telegraph.

Mr. Billington reported another bill to make the salary of the Superintendent of the Fire-alarm Telegraph $1700 per annum, and the Assistant Superintendent $1500.

This was postponed.

The Fire Committee also reported adversely to the proposal to build private telegraph lines in the streets of the city, and a resolution to the Legislature requesting them not to allow it.

Mr. Harper opposed the report, and said that now a few individuals have the privilege of using the city's lines, but the mass of the people have no such liberty. To establish a private telegraph would give every citizen power to communicate with every section of the city.

The resolution was negatived.

Mr. Hancock, Chairman of the Committee on Fire, presented the following annual report of Chief Engineer Lyle, of the Fire Department.

Twenty-second Quarter.

Total number of fires,	11[illegible]
State House and stations rung for fires,	40
Estimated loss,	$937,917
Insurance,	849,447
Loss over insurance,	$88,470

Twenty-third Quarter.

Fires,	150
Alarms rung,	49
Loss,	$448,728
Insurance,	333,523
Loss over insurance,	$115,205

Twenty-fourth Quarter.

Fires,	170
Alarms,	62
Loss,	$1,162,890
Insurance,	518,303
Loss over insurance,	$644,587

Twenty-fifth Quarter.

Fires,	159
Alarms,	47
Loss,	$643,462
Insurance,	274,582
Loss over insurance,	$368,880

Mr. Palmer, from the Committee on Law, reported an ordinance to appropriate $400 for a piano for the insane department of the Almshouse. Passed.

Mr. Stockham, from the Committee on Port Wardens, reported in favor of continuing the rent of Green and Coates street wharves. The report was accepted.

Mr. Harper, from the Committee of Conference on the salt question, reported a resolution to discharge the committee, which was agreed to.

He then reported a bill prohibiting the use of salt on any railway or railroad, excepting the approaches to the Chesnut and Walnut street bridges, the city north of Berks street, and the Fourth and Eighth street road from Diamond street to Germantown. Passed. Adjourned.

REPORT SUBMITTED BY CITY DIRECTORS OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TO CITY COUNCILS.—The following communication was sent to Councils yesterday by the City Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company representing the city have considered the resolutions of Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, in relation to a supplement to the charter of the company, passed by the Legislature in March, 1866. The Directors, after quoting the act of Assembly, say:—"The affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have, from an early period, through the instructions of the shareholders, been administered upon the most enlarged and liberal basis, and under this policy it has rapidly grown to be the most important work of the kind in this country. It has not only extended its original line of but 248 miles in length from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, but it has brought into successful use, by a liberal application of its means, over 1100 miles of branch and connecting railways, all of which add to the profits of the main stem. It has now under its general supervision, exclusive of the main line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, nearly 100 miles of railway.

The only expenditures it has incurred that were of a doubtful character were those directed by the shareholders, or required by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, commuting the tonnage duties. It is true that the Board might have fulfilled the letter of its obligations in both these cases by applying the amount required to be appropriated by its principals to the objects directed, and then have charged off the sums so expended to profit and loss, and gone no further. The Board preferred advancing further sums, with a view not only to save their original investment, but also to make the works they had aided partially to build productive to their shareholders and useful to the countries traversed.

A list of the roads so aided and brought successfully into use comprises the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, 496 miles long; the road between Pittsburg and Columbus, 200 miles; the West Pennsylvania Railroad, between Blairsville and Pittsburg, 70 miles; the Evansburg and Cresson Railroad, 9 miles; the Tyrone and Phillipsburg Road, 23 miles; the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 54 miles; the Bedford Railroad to Bloody Run, 20 miles; the Mifflin and Centre County Railroad, 7 miles; the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad, 288 miles, etc.

The Directors have been enabled to meet the expenditures thus incurred without increasing the indebtedness of the company to the limit of its capital stock, while it still holds assets in its vaults more than equal to its first and second mortgages.

The increase of its facilities for transportation must advance with the growth of the traffic of the country. This will require continual additions to its equipments, to its tracks, to its stations, to its shops, and additional extension of branch lines. The means for these can only be obtained under the judicious limitation of the borrowing power of the company by an enlargement of its stock basis. It is to meet this necessity that the cash dividends have been proposed to be limited to not exceeding eight per cent. per annum. It was a subject of grave discussion whether these dividends should not be limited to six per cent. per annum, but the first figure was unanimously adopted, and the action proposed under it, will if approved by the shareholders, probably be a dividend of eight per cent. in May next, three per cent. in cash, and five per cent. in stock, and in November four per cent. in cash, and thereafter four per cent. in cash semi-annually whenever unaccompanied with a stock dividend.

The Board would have preferred to have opened the books of the Company to the shareholders for a subscription for this increased capital, according to the number of shares held by each stockholder; but in adopting this plan on a previous occasion, the Directors met the decided opposition of the city authorities in consequence of her inability to participate in such subscription. If this plan had been satisfactory, the Board would have preferred to adhere to semi-annual dividends of five per cent. in cash. The City Councils will doubtless learn with satisfaction that the stock proposed to be divided in May next is but a part of the surplus profits of the Company. The remainder, except one million of dollars placed in a contingent fund, it is proposed to apply to the reduction of the construction account, with a view to keep the cost of the companies' books below a specie standard.

These profits have been secured without an increase (except on a few items) of the rates of the local tonnage of the line since the suspension of specie payments, which is, we believe, without example in any other business. We have great satisfaction in stating that in our judgment the Company's finances are in a most healthy condition. To provide means to enlarge the capacity of the Company's roads and their equipment to meet the increasing traffic of the country, as we have already mentioned, an increase in the stock basis is necessary, and this can be obtained in but three ways—by sale of shares—by a stock dividend of surplus profits—or by subscription by the shareholders in proportion to the interest on each at par, payable in instalments as the money is required.

This latter plan would have been the fairest and best suited to the views of the Board, but the city, as previously stated, under constitutional restrictions, could not participate in the subscription and its consideration was abandoned. Instead of any disposition upon the part of the Board to water the stock, we can state of our knowledge that the efforts of the President and Directors have been to keep down the capital account by applying surplus profits to meet expenditures that are usually charged to construction account.

Your Directors will also state that they have from time to time conferred with the City Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who control the stock owned by the city respecting the prospects and policy of the company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
LEWIS ELKIN,
JOHN RICE.

PROPERTY EXEMPTED IN THIS CITY.—The Legislature of this State has appointed a Committee to ascertain the amount of property exempted from taxation in this city, and the reasons for so doing. They will hold a public session next Saturday in the Common Council chamber between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The parties representing the exempted property in the first eight Wards of the city, will have a chance to present their claims.

A COMMITTEE ON A VISIT OF INSPECTION.—Last night the Committee on Law, who have under their consideration the subject of the employment of stationary steam boilers within the city limits, left this city for New York, for the purpose of examining the working of the department for the examination of boilers and engines in that city.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents
DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. North SECOND street

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
CAROLINE RICHINGS..........Directress
THIS (Friday) EVENING, February 15,
BENEFIT OF
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE,
when will be produced, for the first time by this Troupe,
BALFE'S OPERA,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Full strength of the Troupe in the cast.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE,
commencing at 2 o'clock.
NO OPERA SATURDAY NIGHT.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
50TH 50TH 50TH 50TH 50TH 50TH
PERFORMANCE OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
FOUR BRILLIANT PIECES.
THE IRISH LION.
Tim Moore..........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Mrs. Fitzgig..........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
TEDDY THE TILER.
Teddy Maloney..........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE.
Patience Pepperpod..........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
PAT'S BLUNDERS.
Pat Rooney..........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
FAREWELL WILLIAMS MATINEE.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS in Two Pieces.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE and ROUGH DIAMOND.
MONDAY—MISS HELEN WESTERN.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½ o'clock.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, February 15,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear in her great character of
ADRIENNE,
in Oxenford's celebrated Play of
ADRIENNE THE ACTRESS;
OR, THE POISONED BOUQUET,
and as the
DUCHESS OF TORRENUEVA,
in Planche's popular Comedy of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
J. C. McCOLLOM as..........Ruy Gome
SATURDAY—LUCRETIA BORGIA.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF G. L. FOX.
GRAND TRIPLE BILL.
G. L. FOX IN THREE PIECES.
PANTOMIME, BALLET, AND FARCE.
FRIDAY EVENING, February 15,
A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.
Christopher Shop..........G. L. FOX
JACK AND GILL.
Clown..........G. L. FOX
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Master Bobby..........G. L. FOX
SATURDAY—JACK AND GILL MATINEE,
JACK AND GILL AND SCHOOLMASTER.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET above Twelfth.
EVERY EVENING this week, (except Thursday,) quarter before 8 o'clock.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, quarter before 3 o'clock. Doors open one hour sooner.
On their Fourth Annual Tour,
THE ORIGINAL EXCELSIOR
BROTHER JONATHAN AULD FOLKS,
WITH
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
in rich and varied COSTUME OF YE AULDEN TIMES, will give a short series of
CONCERTS OF SACRED MUSICK,
as sung in our grandsires days.
Choice selections from Oratorios and Miscellaneous Solos, Duetts, Trios, Quartettes, and Choruses, sung in a grand, pleasing, and mirth-provoking style, peculiar to this Company.
Single tickets 50 cents, or four for one dollar.
Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Children, 15 cents. To Matinee, 10 cents. 2 11

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING
"SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS,"
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24tf

COSTUMES! COSTUMES
The most splendid assortment of Costumes and Properties for Masquerades, Sociables, etc., are offered at the old-established stand,
No. 917 RACE Street,
so well patronized for the last twenty-five years.
Masks of every description for sale, and no effort spared to please the fancy of patrons.
2 7 1m W. C. DESMOND.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
1117 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 40 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 106 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds the following amounts:—

On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
1 19t F28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No 209 S. SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 31, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 23d of February, 1867, for the labor necessary to put in position about sixty-seven thousand dollars ($67,000) worth of Stone at the Delaware Breakwater.

Four-fifths of the stones are to be in irregular blocks, each of from two to five tons or thereabouts in weight; one-fifth in blocks of less than two tons; all stones laid dry.

Bidders to furnish their own machinery, boats, buoys, etc., and whatever may be requisite to receive and put the stones in place.

The work at all times to be subject to rigid inspection by the Engineer and his agents, and not to be paid for until approved by him or them.

A deduction of 15 percentum on partial payments will be made until the completion of all the labor.

The labor of putting the stones in place to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, 1867.

Bidders will state in their proposals the rate of labor per ton of 2240 lbs. at which they will put in place the stones delivered them at the Breakwater.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Labor for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 23d of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars, apply at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 31thstu12t Major of Eng's and Bvt Lt.-Col.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of $67,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
18§ Three doors above Walnut

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON January 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1000 reams superfine map paper sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).

3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
5000 reams Flat cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quantities of all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
C. WENDELL,
1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—

The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL, with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Bvt Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and
Galveston, Texas. 7w

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk,)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD,
No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE.
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT, SLATE. [1823 ao wes]

Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1867.

Conservative Logic in the Louisiana Case.

Our Democratic contemporary makes the following plea in behalf of the so-called State Government of Louisiana:—

"Louisiana has a State Government. It has been recognized by the Executive and Judicial branches of the national Government, *and also by the Legislative in many ways, especially by the act apportioning Representatives among the several States, and in counting the vote of its Legislature upon the ratification of the Constitutional amendment.*"

We hardly know which the more to admire, our contemporary's ignorance of facts or its disregard of logic.

The act apportioning Representatives among the several States, on the basis of population as ascertained in 1860, *was passed March 4, 1862, two years before the present State Government of Louisiana had any existence*, and some time before the Federal troops had even captured New Orleans! Moreover, if the passage of that act "recognized" *any* State Government in Louisiana, it must have been the Rebel one, of which the Rebel "Governor" Allen was the head, because that was the only one then in existence. Hence it would follow that the present so scalled State Government of Louisiana is a mere usurpation, with no rightful authority whatever, and, according to our contemporary's logic, *ought* to be overthrown.

Again, if the act apportioning representatives among the several States was a recognition of the validity of the State Government then in existence in Louisiana, it was equally a recognition of the validity of every other Rebel State Government then in existence. And from this, again, flows the inevitable conclusion that every one of the so-called State Governments, in the late Rebel States, is a usurpation, deserving of overthrow.

Our contemporary's argument, therefore, is fatal to the legality of the Governments set up by President Johnson in the late Rebel States. It makes them to be unconstitutional and revolutionary. It leaves them no possible ground to stand upon. It is a complete justification both of the Eliot bill and of the military reconstruction bill, so far as the overthrow of the illegal and bastard "State Governments" of the South are concerned.

The second attempted argument of our contemporary, that Congress has recognized the present State Government of Louisiana by counting the vote of its Legislature upon the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, has the capital defect of resting upon an assumed fact which is no fact. Congress *did not* count the vote of Louisiana upon the ratification of that amendment. That knocks the bottom out of that argument.

Congress never counted the votes cast upon that amendment by any or all of the States. It simply proposed the amendment, without specifying whether the late Rebel States were entitled to take part in its ratification or not. President Johnson assumed that they were, and forced them to ratify it; but Congress had nothing to do with the matter. If, as a matter of fact, the late Rebel States *were* entitled to vote upon that amendment, then it was duly ratified, unless the plea of acting under duress should be set up by the late Rebel States which the President *forced* to act as they did If they were not entitled to vote upon it, then the amendment received a sufficient number o votes for its adoption by the States actually constituting the Government.

No; the truth is that, from its very inception, Congress has refused to recognize the legality of the so-called State Government of Louisiana. It has steadily refused admission to Representatives from it. It refused to allow it to take part in the Presidential election of 1864. That "Government" has no basis of law or right to stand upon. It is a mere usurpation, and a poor one at that.

Passage of the League Island Bill.

The League Island bill finally passed the Senate yesterday by the handsome vote of 27 to 17. The main speeches in opposition to the bill were made by Senator Foster, of Connecticut, Senator Riddle, of Delaware, and Senator Davis, of Kentucky. Senator Grimes, of Iowa, had charge of the bill, and succeeded in bringing it to a vote. Senator Cattell has also been one of the most active and influential supporters of the bill, and its final passage is due in no small degree to his exertions.

The bill originally passed the House of Representatives some months ago, and as no amendments were made to it in the Senate, it goes directly to the President for his signature. The location is still subject to the approval of a board of officers to be appointed by the President. We congratulate our citizens upon the probable success of this important measure.

Conservatism Illustrated.—The character of what plumes itself as "Conservatism" at the present time is well illustrated by the suggestion of a journal of that ilk, that the President is not bound to execute what he may fancy to be an unconstitutional law. The result of this doctrine, if carried out, would be to make the President not only an Executive but a Judicial officer. He would sit in judgment upon every act passed by the representatives of the people, and execute such only as he might decide to be constitutional.

It is not wonderful that such a proposition should come from those who already claim for the President legislative powers. But it is wonderful that those who thus fly in the face of both the letter and spirit of the Constitution, should have the effrontery to set themselves up as the chief defenders of that instrument.

The President has no more right to sit in judgment upon the constitutionality of the laws he is called upon to execute, than a sheriff or a constable has. The assumption of our form of government is that the representatives of the people, in Congress assembled—the great law-making branch of the Government—have some knowledge of the Constitution, and of their duties under it. Nowhere is the least power given to the President to set himself up as the judge of the constitutionality of the laws passed by Congress. Such an attempt on his part would be a plain case of usurpation, demanding the prompt application of the highest constitutional remedies.

The Question of Crime Again.

Our article of a few days since on the increase of crime has occasioned considerable comment, and among other responses has called out one which we publish to-day, and which we commend to the attention of our readers. Our main object was to arouse public attention, and to direct the minds of thoughtful men to the astonishing and alarming condition of things now prevailing amongst us. The topic is a fruitful one. The problem for the good and the wise to solve is a difficult one. Yet, unless we give up all hope and belief in the capacity of human nature for progress in virtue and true wisdom, there must be some means of meeting and successfully resisting those downward tendencies of the times which are now so manifest and alarming.

A Mistaken Policy.—We think the policy of changing Representatives, which prevails throughout the North, a mistaken one. It requires two terms to enable a member of Congress to thoroughly understand the ins-and-outs of Washington city, and to know who to go to in order that the wants of his constituents may be supplied. As soon as experience has made him, a useful member, his constituents recall him and send another novice to go through the same routine, and in turn give way to another. While by this means the title of Honorable is lavishly distributed throughout a district, the good of the State is sacrificed. We are reminded of this by seeing that Mr. Brandagee, of New London, Conn., has been defeated for renomination, and Mr. Starkweather named as his successor. While the recall of the most bitter opponent of League Island is a satisfaction to us, it is but another proof of the impolicy of changing representatives.

Losses by Fire.—The loss incurred by our city during the past year by fires amounts to $3,193,000. Of this, $2,005,900 was covered by insurance, leaving a loss borne by individuals of $1,187,100. The total number of fires was 597, so that the average loss every time the reader heard the whistle of the engines amounted to $5322. Hereafter it will add to the impressive effect of being disturbed at night to think that some unhappy fellow-mortal is in the act of losing some $5000 worth of property.

—The Rev. H. Bickersteth, incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, has just published a long blank verse poem under the title of "Yesterday, To-day, and Forever," which is reviewed in the *Spectator* as "The New Paradise Lost and Regained." He seems, it says, to have studied Milton until not to imitate him was impossible; but the peculiarities of Milton which he has chosen for imitation are not his beauties, but those strange defects which have made some writers question if the great Puritan had the divine fire. The reviewer then proceeds to quote a number of passages from this new epic, the theology of which is dreary in the extreme, and concludes by saying, "The poem will probably be forgotten in a year; but did it live, as its author hopes it will, and obtain the popularity its author doubtless desires it should, it would do more to make Christianity unpopular to this generation than even the *Record*," which, considering the intolerant character of the *Record*, is the severest verdict that could be pronounced upon the new Milton.

—The English papers state that Mr. Tennyson is about to leave the Isle of Wight and take up his residence in London, having been driven to that step by the persecutions of the lion-hunters who watch him in his walks, lie concealed around his house, and cut down his trees as mementoes. It is to be feared that some of these thoughtless worshippers of his genius are Americans, of whom—especially those who write letters for publication—he is understood to speak feelingly. A writer of table-talk in the *Guardian* says that he is busy on a poem, longer, and on a grander scale than his last, which we trust is the case. The name of this poem has been stated to be "The Death of Lucretius."

—M. Louis Blanc recently brought a suit against Count Louis de Cambaceres for the balance due him on the purchase-money of of his "History of the French Revolution," which was published in 1865 by M. Leprince, whose security the Count became. The price to be paid for the right of publication for three years was 60,000 francs, and as the publisher is now in difficulties, M. Blanc very naturally looks to his surety for the money. The defense argued that the Count was incapable of managing his own affairs, but the Court held the contract binding, and decreed that the Count's father must pay M. Blanc 40,000 francs due, and 20,000 francs damages.

—An English journal says that Lord Derby's Government may not be destined to last very long; but no one can say that it has not left its mark upon the country. Lord Derby has appointed ten judges, all of a row; half-a-dozen peers, including a truthful and beautiful baronet; three bishops, though only Irish and Indian; five baronets and twelve knights. He has had to dispose of three garters, five lord-lieutenancies, and four colonial governorships.

—Captain Mayne Reid, the well-known writer of children's books, lately gave a lecture, or something of the kind, in London, entitled "An Evening with the Poets." It was for the benefit of the suffering poor of the metropolis, among whom the gallant Captain may possibly rank himself, since his recent bankruptcy for eight thousand pounds. As Johnson said when Goldsmith's debts came to light after his death, "Was ever author so trusted before?"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
Will open on MONDAY, 11th inst., with an entire NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 114 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES—No. 114 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 fmp

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
DR. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
C. Ellis, N. E. cor. Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 336 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 229 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
E. P. Morris, Germantown, and 605 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford;
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
W. Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine streets,
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
S. Emlen, Germantown, and 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Close, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

OFFICE OF TREMONT COAL COMPANY, No. 18 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1867.
NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tremont Coal Company will be held at No. 16 Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of February, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place the Annual Election for President and Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held.
2 11 12t GEORGE H. COLKET, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT street.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD street.
1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 1138 WALNUT Street Room No 4, Second Story.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. 1 30

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM,
No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, Rice's Ambrosia Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Co. or Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phelon's Cocin Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Email de Paris Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at 12 2 south 2m4p
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BAROLAY Street, New York. 3 3]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sprains, Dislocations, etc.—Neither opodeldoc liniment nor any other embrocation can equal the efficacy which characterizes these essential vegetable extracts in the cure of sprains, strains, wounds, bruises, contusions, or dislocations, etc. They are unequalled for alleviating pain, reducing local inflammation, and promoting a rapid cure. Sold by all Druggists. 2 8 4t4p

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their *"Patent Resonator"* and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1mdp* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 2y7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

WM. SHOW & SON'S GROVE, 11th AND CASES, 4th ST.

STOLEN THIS MORNING, FROM the Safe of the subscriber, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CURRENCY, TWO 7-30 BONDS of $50 each, Nos. 97,384 and 142,522; also, a GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, and GOLD and SILVER, amounting to Eleven Dollars.
A SUITABLE REWARD will be given for the recovery of the same. JAMES MOONEY,
11* No. 823 LOCUST Street.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE Country Seat, containing twenty-one acres, more or less, situated on the Old York road, opposite the residence of Mr. Joseph Swift, and adjoining lands of Mr. Rogers and the late William Logan Fisher, and within fifteen minutes' walk of stations on the North Pennsylvania and Germantown Railroads. For particulars apply on the premises, or to
2 15 12t* ABRAHAM R. BOCKIUS, Executor, Germantown.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS—AN ELEgantly furnished House on CHESNUT Street, near Twentieth. Rent low to a desirable tenant.
2 13 6t* B. F. GLENN, No. 121 S. SEVENTH St.

WANTED TO RENT, AT CHESNUT HILL, a FURNISHED HOUSE, for the summer season. Address, W. J. H., Box 1310, Post Office. [2 15 2t*

FOR CALIFORNIA.—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP OCEAN QUEEN will be despatched on February 20, instead of the 21st, as advertised.
2 11 6t No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first floor. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
2 2 90t

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work, five year old. Address Box 94, "Evening Telegraph Office." 1

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE
PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
RARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS.
TERMS REDUCED—ONE HUNDRED SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT $30.
NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS
ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT
FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
On account of the increased accommodations, and cost of fitting up the new rooms,
ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS
Will be received for a six months' course at the low rate of $30 each, for which a full course scholarship will be issued. Immediate application is necessary; to secure the advantages of this liberal offer, as the number will be strictly limited to one hundred.
THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
Is of the most practical and valuable character, and in all respects unsurpassed advantages are offered to those who wish to prepare for an active business life.
BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, TELEGRAPHING, THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, ETC.
EVENING INSTRUCTION.
Full Course, six months.....$25
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months..... 12
Penmanship, twenty lessons..... 5
FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING,
The only work now before the public composed of sets obtained from actual business, a one insures in the Department of Accounts, unequalled facilities.
For circulars and further information, apply at the office, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Principal.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary 2 11mwf

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.
THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.
THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.
THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.
UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited.....$25
Telegraphing, three months..... 3
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH Street,
WILL OPEN [2 4
MONDAY, February 11

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4
TERMS. [1 14tf
Day scholars, per session..... $50 00
Boarding scholars, per session..... $200 00

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.
Summer Session commences MARCH 6. For Catalogues, terms, etc., address
REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
2 13 15trp President.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. SIMON POLY as a member of our house. DALLETT & SON.
Philadelphia, February 15, 1867. 2 15 10t

NEW CHROMO.
Just ready, a remarkably FINE CHROMO of
PEACHES,
Juicy and tempting for a dining-room, from the Painting by
W. M. BROWN,
In the possession of JAY COOKE, Esq.
$10·00 EACH.
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
2 13 3t4p No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

Old Rye Whiskies
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT,
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf1m4p*

GROUND BETWEEN LEAGUE ISLAND AND THE NAVY YARD,
2,613,600 FEET.
To lease for a term of years, in lots to suit, for wharfage, and manufacturing and commercial purposes, two million six hundred and thirteen thousand and six hundred feet of ground, more or less, on the Delaware river front of the city, between League Island and the present Navy Yard, owned by the Philadelphia Commercial Wharf and Railroad Company. Terms liberal. One-half of the capital stock of the Company is to be expended for improvements on the grounds of the Company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter.
Shares $50 each. Five dollars per share to be paid at the time of subscribing, the balance to be called in as required for the improvements.
Subscription Books now open at the office of the Company, No. 227 WALNUT Street, second story front room.
2 15 6trp T. S. EMERY, President.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.

AN ACT
TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;
And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,
Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.
Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.
Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.
Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.
Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.
Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.
Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due the February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.
Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.
JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.
Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.
The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.
No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.
JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST
7-30s
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES
And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. [12 26 3m

FINANCIAL.

7-30s,
AUGUST,
JULY, AND
JUNE,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
WITHOUT CHARGE.
APPLY AT ONCE TO [2 14 1m4p
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s of 1865 January and July,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
28trp No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

TEN PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.
This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.
These securities form a first claim on the entire asset of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinar stock at the option of the holder at any period during the five years.
For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,
No. 430 WALNUT Street.
PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
28tf COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at
85.
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m4

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE UNITED STATES CURRENCY—A BOX OF SPECIMENS TO BE SENT TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—Under the personal superintendence of A. Loudon Snowden, Esq., chief coiner of the Mint, there has been prepared at that institution a double set of our national coinage which, for beauty and accuracy, have seldom if ever been surpassed. The box containing the coins will be placed in the window of Bailey's jewelry store for a few days, to enable the public to inspect them, previously to their being forwarded to Paris, where they will occupy a prominent place in the great International Exposition.

The box is about one foot in width by a foot and a half in length, and is covered with tastefully embossed red velvet, bearing on the lid a silver plate, with the inscription "U. S. Coins." The interior of the lid is covered with white satin, and contains as an inscription, painted in old English text and beautifully ornamented, the words, "Coinage of the United States, 1867;" below which is the national bird perched upon a shield.

There are two specimens of the coinage of each denomination, one with the obverse and the other with the reverse exposed to view, each coin being indented in blue velvet. The gold, silver, nickel, and bronze are all represented, and each separate specimen is perfect in outline and finish. There has long been extant a notion that our national coinage is inferior in design and execution to that of almost every other country; but we consider the notion entirely without foundation, and shall be disappointed if there is to be found at the Paris Exposition a set of any coinage for the current year which can vie with the specimens of our own which will be present. While in outward appearance they will equal the coins of any other nation, in fineness and uniformity they cannot be approached.

The following table shows the weight, in grains, of each of the national coins:—

GOLD COINAGE.	
Double Eagle	516·
Eagle	258·
Half Eagle	129·
Three Dollars	77·4
Quarter Eagle	64·5
One Dollar	25·8
SILVER COINAGE.	
Dollar	412·5
Half Dollar	192·
Quarter Dollar	96·
Dime	38·4
Half Dime	19·2
Three Cents	11·525
NICKEL COINAGE.	
Five Cents	77·16
Three Cents	32·
BRONZE COINAGE.	
Two Cents	96·
One Cent	48·

The standard fineness of the gold and silver coinage is 900-1000 of the precious metal in each case, to 100-1000 of pure copper alloy. In 1853 the standard of the silver coinage was lowered in each coin except the dollar, which remained at the old standard. It will be seen from the above table that the silver dollar weighs 28·5 grains more than two half dollars, and is thus worth nearly $1·08 according to the new standard. The object of this discrepancy is to prevent our silver dollar from being thrown out of circulation in the Spanish colonies, the Spanish dollar being worth about $1·06; and also to force the gold dollar into home circulation, by rendering it profitable to store the silver coin of the same denomination as bullion.

The nickel coinage consists of 25 per cent. of nickel and 75 per cent. of copper. The five cent nickel is the only one of our coins which is constructed on the metric system, each coin weighing five grammes, and being two centimetres in diameter.

The alloy of the bronze coinage consists of 3 per cent. of zinc, 2 per cent. of tin, and 95 per cent. of copper.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The difficulties surrounding this elegant church property, on the corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets, are rapidly passing away; and in a few days, it is likely, the congregation will have a Pastor, and all pecuniary troubles surmounted. A meeting of the Church was held on Wednesday evening, at which the Rev. T. M. Cunningham, D. D., of the Alexander Presbyterian Church, officiated as Moderator. It was largely attended, and the entire proceedings were marked by a spirit of earnestness, harmony, and good works rarely witnessed in church assemblages. As it was convened for the purpose of selecting a Pastor, it was a matter of great and absorbing interest for the future welfare of the congregation and neighborhood, and those present seemed to appreciate their responsibilities.

The stumbling-block in the way of the usefulness of the West Arch and many other churches in Philadelphia and elsewhere, was shown to be its debt, amounting to about $41,000, on the building and ground. To remove this two propositions were before the people, though not officially before the meeting. One emanated from the Second Presbyterian Church, Seventh street, below Arch (Old School, same as the West Arch), the other from the Christian Street Presbyterian Church (New School), Tenth and Christian streets.

That from the Second Church was presented, considered, and unanimously accepted. The proposition is that the two corporations unite under the pastoral charge of Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., with an equal number of Elders, Deacons, and Trustees from the two bodies. The debt is to be entirely paid off, and as soon as possible a "Memorial Church" is to be erected in some part of the city, hereafter to be designated, so that by the contemplated union the number of Presbyterian Churches will not be diminished. The magnificent temple on Arch street is to be put in the most thorough order, as well as the "Mission" at Sixteenth and Pearl streets, the Sunday School reinvigorated, and everything done to render the "West Arch Street Church of the Second Presbyterian Church," a useful, enterprising, and truly missionary church.

During the evening the proposed union was ably discussed by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Olmstead, Professor Saunders, Governor Pollock, Theodore Cuyler, J. W. Boyd, William T. Snodgrass, John A. Gardner, J. H. Coyle, William Main, and other gentlemen, and the result was the hearty and unanimous acceptance of the proposition from the Second Church.

The future of the West Arch is quite promising. With an eminently pious man, devoted to the service of his Divine Master, for pastor, combined with the well-known pulpit eloquence of Rev. Dr. Beadle, and the handsomest church edifice in the city, free from debt, we predict that a strong, active, and working people will be gathered there second to none in Philadelphia, and with a Sunday School large in numbers and surpassing in interest. It is a movement in the right direction, and one that will certainly be blessed from on high.

GREAT TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—An urgent appeal has been made for a Convention to be held at Harrisburg on Tuesday, February 26, at 2 P. M. The call is signed by Governor Geary and the members of the Legislature. It commences with asserting that 60,000 die annually, 100,000 go to prison, 100,000 to the almshouse, and that 500 murders and 400 suicides are committed every year through the fell appetite for strong drink. It is to devise measures to do away with the gigantic evil that is working such a terrible destruction in our midst, that the Convention will assemble. It is expected that the proceedings will be of the most interesting character, and from the names of those signing the call the first talent of the country will be present at this meeting.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—It would be well for our friends, who have young children about commencing their education, to know that Miss Jane M. Harper has started a school for that purpose in the Sunday School rooms of the Presbyterian Church, Sixteenth street, between Chesnut and Walnut. Miss Harper is kind to the little ones, and under her careful attention and instructions beginners advance rapidly. We earnestly recommend her, believing her to be well worthy of public patronage.

ARREST OF TWO BOYS FOR ARSON.—Hiram P. Sands, aged seventeen, has for a short period resided with a Mr. Sheridan, at Chesnut Hill. He made the acquaintance of one George Coburn, aged nineteen, of ill-repute, and bearing an ill-feeling towards the employer of Sands. Coburn, on last Monday morning, proposed to Sands that they should set fire to the large and valuable barn attached to Mr. Sheridan's estate, and which at the time was filled with many tons of hay and straw. To keep out of the act himself, Coburn, it is alleged, gave Sands some money to do the deed, next morning.

This was agreed to, and on Tuesday morning, about 5 o'clock, Sands went out and set fire to the establishment. But no sooner did he see the flames and smoke increase than his heart smote him, and he rushed for a large bucket of water, and by great exertion put out the fire. This was found out, and both the boys were arrested, and acknowledged the deed. Alderman Tallman held Sands to answer the charge of arson, and Coburn as accessory to the act. This sudden change in the feelings of Sands and his exertions to quench the flames were opportune, for the barn was very valuable, filled with the most combustible materials, and nearly connected with the dwellings. A most destructive conflagration was thus averted.

SALE OF RARE WORKS OF ART, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING.—Our citizens should not forget that one of those very rare opportunities are now offered, in the shape of some of the most beautiful works of celebrated European artists—German, Dutch, and English schools. To-night there will be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, ninety-nine works, combining beautiful composition, grand conception, and exhibiting in all their particulars the highest order of merit. They have been collated from time to time by W. Stokes Boyd, Esq., and are now on exhibition and ready for examination at the Southeast Gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. The collection comprises a great variety of European scenes of the different orders—as landscape, marine, and portraits. "Going to the Chase," by Wutterman, is worthy of note, as is also "The Shepherdess and her Flock," by Laurent De Buel, 4 by 2½ feet. It would be impossible to go through the list, giving each a special note, because description merely could not present the many and varied beauties they possess. This opportunity is a rare one, and those of our citizens who would secure works of the greatest artistic skill; to adorn their parlors, should not be absent from the Art Gallery this evening.

SAFE BROKEN INTO AND ROBBED.—This morning Mr. Mooney discovered, on entering his liquor store, No. 823 Locust street, that it had been visited some time during the night by "cracksmen." The safe was found "gutted" to the amount of $200 and a gold watch. Indications are that it was the intention of the burglars to blow the safe open, inasmuch as there were two small holes near the lock; but this plan was changed, the safe being near the front of the store, and the noise of the explosion would be dangerous to their further peaceful operations.

So they went to work with their "jimmies," and soon tore off the iron sheeting from the door, and found easy access to the lock. As a precaution against disturbance, and as a means of information with reference to the presence of unwelcome parties, a string was attached to the leg of a chair in the store, and from thence passed through a hole in the store-door and across the walk, so that the least touch of any person passing on the walk and against the string would move the chair, thereby making a slight noise, and the burglars would "lie dark." No information has as yet been found as to who were the "midnight visitors."

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE RIVER FRONT.—The public owe much to the Philadelphia Commercial Wharf and Railroad Company for the many improvements they have made and contemplate making during the present season on their property, located on the river front, in the First Ward. This Company possess nearly three million feet of ground, located on the Delaware river, between the Navy Yard and League Island. In order to keep pace with, and afford greater facilities for the increasing commerce of Philadelphia, it is proposed to build a number of wharves on this valuable property, which has railroad connection, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, with all the railroads entering the city. One-half of the capital stock of the Company is to be expended for these improvements, thus enhancing the value of the property and making the investment not only a paying one, but also aid in extending our commerce. Attention is directed to the card of the Company, in another column, inviting subscriptions to their stock.

BOLD ROBBERY.—This morning, about 10 o'clock, three men broke into a back third-story room of No. 413 Chesnut street, and stole therefrom a watch worth $8, and gold chain valued at $25, a lot of jewelry, half-a-dozen silver spoons, and several other articles. The room in question was the sleeping apartment of Daniel M. Reck, who keeps a restaurant in the basement of the building next door. He had requested two gentlemen to go to his room and do something for him. At the head of the stairs they saw a man standing. He immediately came down and passed them; shortly after two others passed also; arriving at the room they found the door open, and on entering discovered that the drawers of the bureau had been forced. They called in Mr. Beck, and on making an examination the above articles were found missing. The door of the room had been opened with a jimmy, which the thieves, in their hasty departure, had left behind. Detective Webb has commenced to work up the case.

ARREST OF A BATCH OF THIEVES.—Officers Keyser, Wingle, and Bird did good service yesterday afternoon and last night, in arresting six persons, occasionally employed in petty thefts of all manner of articles, as follows:—Luke Pollard and Robert Burns were arrested on Fitzwater street, for abstracting from a till twenty-three dollars; Daniel and Thomas Mann were caught taking buckets which were acting as advertisements from before a store at Sixth and Bedford; Cecilia Henderson, a colored woman, had taken table linen, etc. from a yard on Bedford street; and John Kelley, possibly being afflicted, was caught taking some bottles of mineral water from a drug store at Fifth and Wilder. All were arrested in the Second District, and were committed by Alderman Tittermary to answer at court.

LARCENY OF A COAT.—Samuel Parker, aged 31 years, residing at Charlotte and George streets, was going by a dwelling near St. John and Green streets, yesterday afternoon, at the back part of which dwelling a painter was busily at work, and whose coat, paint-cans, etc., were lying near a fence in the alley-way. The painter had occasion to leave his position just as Parker passed by. The latter, being somewhat avaricious and dishonest, stepped in and took the coat, valued at $18, which he placed beneath his own, and made off. But in issuing from the alley-way he was discovered and chased to Third and Beaver streets, where he was arrested by Officer Leibrack. Alderman Toland held Parker, in default of $500 bail, to give his reasons as to the occasion of his criminal act before a jury of twelve men.

KEEPING DISORDERLY HOUSES.—John Burman was arrested at his residence, No. 726 Beach street, on a warrant issued yesterday. He is alleged to be the keeper of a disorderly house, it being the rendezvous of a portion of the outcasts from society. Brawls, disturbances, and pugilistic encounters are said to be quite frequent, so much so that peaceable citizens could stand the annoyance no longer, and he was arrested and held for a further hearing in default of $1200 bail.

Christian Kalb was also arrested on the same charge, for being the keeper of a disorderly house at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Poplar. Alderman Massey held him in default of $800 bail.

DWELLINGS ENTERED AND ROBBED.—A night or so ago the dwelling of J. B. Conolly, on Mill street, Germantown, was entered in the absence of the family. As there are no indications of breaking or bruising the doors or windows, it is supposed they effected an entrance by means of skeleton keys. A large number of articles, such as silver-ware, gold watches, chains, etc., were stolen, amounting in all to a considerable sum.

STEALING LUMBER FOR FUEL.—A young man was yesterday arrested for taking from a building not yet completed, near Fifteenth and Jefferson streets, an amount of boards, lath, etc. When interrogated as to why he took it, he said at home they had no fuel. Alderman Fitch committed him in default of $500 bail to answer at a further hearing.

OWNER WANTED.—On Saturday last there was picked up in the street a grocer's "go-cart," supposed to have been stolen from some store. The owner can have the same by identifying and proving property at the Second District Station House, Southwark Hall.

LEAGUE ISLAND.—An impromptu meeting was held this morning by the members of the Corn Exchange Association, at their Hall, for the purpose of tendering thanks to the Hon. A. G. Cattell for his unceasing and successful efforts in securing the passage of the bill accepting League Island as a depot for the iron-clads.

Mr. Howard Hinchman presided, and Mr. George L. Buzby made a few remarks highly complimentary to Mr. Cattell.

Mr. George Cookman offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The Corn Exchange Association has learned with feelings of profound satisfaction the action of Congress in selecting League Island as a Naval Depot for our Iron-clads, and

Whereas, The services of their distinguished fellow-member, the Hon. A. G. CATTELL, in the Senate of the United States, as well as those of the Philadelphia delegation in the House, and of many others, deserve some expression of our gratification at the result achieved; therefore

Resolved, That our cordial thanks are tendered to each and every one of those who have assisted in obtaining the best site for a naval iron-clad depot that the country affords.

Resolved, That our satisfaction is enhanced by the fact that any benefit that Philadelphians may derive from the establishment of such a Depot at League Island, is entirely compatible with the best interests of the country.

Messrs. G. L. Buzby, Charles Knecht, C. J. Hoffman, James Steel, and Theodore Wilson, were appointed a Committee to wait upon Mr. Cattell, and present to him the above resolutions.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A LITTLE GIRL.—One of those disgraceful cases of inhuman and brutal conduct on the part of parents or guardians of children, has just been brought to light. A German couple, by the name of Serbott, residing on Germantown road, near Wall street, some time ago adopted a little girl, whose mother had died, and the whereabouts of her father unknown. Towards this child the man and wife have always, ever since her babyhood, observed the most unkind and brutal conduct.

During the cold days of this last winter the little girl was sent out barefoot, through the deep snow and freezing cold, to purchase whisky, and when the couple had got beastly drunk they would beat her in the most inhuman manner, and shut her out in the cold, with hardly any covering. The police, becoming cognizant of this fact, yesterday took her away, and have placed her where she will have a good home. When taken by the police, one of her feet, having been frozen during the winter, and having had no medical attention, was nearly useless, and in a bad condition. The little girl was sadly emaciated, and in a sickly condition. She will have the best possible care, a good home, and will receive motherly attention hereafter.

REMOVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE TO FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS—SPENDID ENTERTAINMENT LAST EVENING.—On last evening the students and graduates of the Quaker City Business College held a "reunion" in their rooms, at Fifth and Chesnut streets. Including the ladies, there were present some three hundred and fifty young people, whose deportment during the entire evening was highly creditable to all. Recitations, speeches, and singing formed a part of the exercises. After the programme was over, all were invited to partake of refreshments, which were bountifully furnished for the occasion. The entertainment was provided by the students as a testimonial of their appreciation of the character of the institution, and of the enterprise and devotion of the President and instructors to their interests and success. The rooms are elegant and commodious, and fitted up in superior style. On Saturday next, between 10 A. M. and 9 P. M., they will be open to inspection by the public. Students received on Monday. A full report may be found in another column.

STEALING CLOTHING.—Charles Davis and Elizabeth, his wife, a colored couple, were last night engaged in taking from a line in the yard of a dwelling at Seventh and Bedford streets, a quantity of wearing apparel; and were congratulating themselves on the extent and worth of their "haul," when who should interrupt their pleasure but an officer, who immediately brought them to the Station House. This morning Alderman Tittermary committed both in default of the bail imposed. Charles is an old and fractious offender. When being arrested once before, he intimated to the officer "dat he would go down dat street, till he come to a cellar doah, and den he would have a scuffle," and sure enough, when he reached a certain cellar door, he turned around and grabbed the officer, and attempted to free himself; but he was speedily placed *hors de combat*, and was taken to the lock-up without further resistance on his part.

LARCENIES.—Christopher Farrel was arrested this morning upon the charge of larceny. He will have a hearing to-day.

Philip Gallager, one of the parties charged with stealing a watch, two chains, and $15 from the tavern of John O'Brien, in Water street, above Dock, some time since, was arrested this morning at Walnut and Water streets. Shortly after the robbery he disappeared, and the officers have been on the lookout for him since. It appears he went to New York, and, no doubt, thinking the affair had blown over, returned, but was nabbed. He gave information this morning concerning the robbery, implicating several others in it. The goods will probably be recovered, and the other offenders arrested in a short time.

ANDREW'S NAMESAKE.—This morning, Andrew Johnson was arrested upon the charge of malicious mischief. Messrs. Carvello & Ritterband, agents for a steamship company, have posters displayed in various places, setting forth that such and such a steamer will sail, etc. Andrew, it appears, has been in the habit of tearing these down and appropriating the paper. Probably he may be in partnership with the other Andrew, to furnish him with paper on which to write the pardons of sundry Rebel officials; anyhow, for whatever purpose he used the paper, he will for a time be debarred from tearing any more down. Defendant was held in $600 bail for his appearance at Court.

BIGAMY AND DESERTION.—George Harnell lives in the Twenty-first Ward, Manayunk. He has a wife living there also, and until lately both were enjoying a happy life. Suddenly, Harnell began to absent himself from home, first for a day, and then for a week, and finally altogether. Inquiries were immediately instituted, and it was ascertained that the gentleman had another wife—one more than the law allowed him. For this illegal proceeding he was arrested, and committed by Alderman Gibson for an appearance at Court.

DEAD INFANT.—A dead infant was found this morning on a lot in the Twentieth Ward. The body was taken to the Station House, and the Coroner notified.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

IF YOU WANT A RELIABLE AND USEFUL FAMILY CASE OF MEDICINES, we can conscientiously recommend one of Dr. Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics. Having used them ourselves, and knowing of their extensive use by our friends, we hazard nothing in speaking well of them to all who desire having such an arrangement for family use. See advertisement in another column.

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Tuttle, No. 926 Chesnut street, importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers Hendrick Hudson and Stars and Stripes.

WE SUPPOSE it is well known that all clothing houses must dispose of their Winter Clothing on the opening of spring, though it be done at a great sacrifice. This is the sequel to the great rush of customers now at Charles Stokes & Co.'s celebrated ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

THE private collection of Mr. W. Stokes Boyd will be sold this evening, at 7½ o'clock, by B. Scott, Jr. The collection embraces many works of rare merit, to be sold on account of the owner previous to his departure for Europe.

CARAMELS—CARAMELS—CARAMELS.—George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

JENKINS—MILLER.—On the 13th instant, in the Church of the Evangelists, by the Rector, Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. EDWARD H. JENKINS to Miss NELLIE MILLER, all of this city.

LAWRENCE—HEISLER.—On Wednesday evening, February 13, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, Wilmington, Del., by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, HENRY LAWRENCE, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARIETTA HEISLER, of the former place.

DIED.

ADDICKS.—On the evening of the 13th instant, LAURA WATTSON, wife of J. Edward Addicks, and eldest daughter of Washington Butcher, Esq., aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon next at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 1403 Filbert street. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

BURDSALL.—This morning, IRA W., son of Rebecca J. Burdsall, in the 16th year of his age.

Farewell! loved one, ever dear;
Although away, yet always near.
Cherish thy memory we ever will,
Until in death we're cold and still,
And then, at last, we'll meet and join
Each other around the celestial throne. *

CLAGHORN.—On the 13th instant, HELEN D., youngest daughter of John W. and the late Sarah Reed Claghorn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1609 Arch street, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

GRIERSON.—February 13, 1867, JAMES GRIERSON, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, Ashland Encampment, No. 45, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1016 Ogden street, on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WEBSTER.—On the 13th instant, SAMUEL, youngest son of Samuel and Hannah Webster, in his 18th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Wissahicken Station, Norristown Railroad, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

WINGERT.—February 13, 1867, ANTHONY WINGERT, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Joseph Wingert, Orthodox street, near Frankford Creek, Frankford.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

Notice is hereby given that a vacancy exists in this Institution in the Professorship of

"INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE,"

(Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, as applied especially to the arts), and that applications for the position will be received by the undersigned until the 1st of March next. Salary, $2250 per annum.

HENRY W. AREY,
Secretary Girard College,
2 15 12t4p No. 237 South NINTH Street.

BARN DOOR HANGERS, ROLLERS, AND Rails, Sheaves for Sliding Doors and Shutters, Well Wheels, Pulley Wheels with friction rollers, small Iron Tackle Pulleys, etc., for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PORCELAIN GRIP AND FANCY BRASS Door Pulls, suitable for restaurants or other places of public resort; Porcelain Push and Pull, and Finger Plates, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
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Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
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South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 2t3m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

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Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to 5 31§

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2 14 3t* No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

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with unrivalled Orchestra, in rich and varied Costume of "ye ancient times," will give two grand Concerts of SACRED MUSICK, as sung in our grandsires' days. Also choice selections from Oratorios, Miscellaneous, and Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartets, and Choruses, sung in a pleasing, grand, and mirth-provoking style peculiar to the troupe.
Single tickets, 30 cents, or four for $1.
Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Children to Matinee, 10 cents. 1t

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THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4§

EDUCATIONAL.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

REMOVAL

TO

NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS,

AT

FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.

OPENING EXERCISES LAST EVENING.

A Large Assembly of Ladies and Gentlemen Present.

SPEECHES, SONGS, MUSIC,

AND

A GRAND COLLATION.

The opening exercises of the Quaker City College, upon the occasion of the removal from Tenth and Chesnut streets, took place at the new rooms, Fifth and Chesnut streets, last evening. The rooms were thronged with a large assemblage of the students and friends of the institution. The exercises passed off with great *eclat*, and afterwards the party partook of a fine collation prepared for the occasion by a contribution of the students.

We were present at the entertainment, and must say it was, in every respect, creditable to the institution and its managers.

We are pleased to add that the new rooms of the College are elegant and commodious, and that they have been fitted up in the finest style.

The following is the programme of the exercises:—

Overture	Orchestra
Opening Address	L. Fairbanks
Remarks	I. S. Mitchell
Sleeping Sentinel	W. W. Marshall
Slave Sale	W. D. Griffiths
The Vagabonds	I. T. Pratt
Ballad	J. G. Alexander
Song	Glee
Bernardo del Carpio	W. Buchanan
Woman's Sphere	C. M. Nicol
Solo	T. R. White
Grog-Seller's Dream	I. S. Mitchell
Dying Patriot's Request	C. R. Dudley
Il Bacio—Piano	T. R. White
Oath—Buchanan Reed	T. W. Nadal
Old Gregory	F. G. Ruhl

Mr. L. Fairbanks, President of the College, delivered the opening address, of which we give the following report. Being introduced, he spoke substantially as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It devolves upon me, by choice of the Committee of Arrangements, to make a few remarks introductory to the exercises of this occasion. Thanking them for the honor, I must apologize for want of preparation for an elaborate speech. My time has been so fully occupied that I have not had opportunity to prepare as I could wish.

I welcome you to our new rooms, and rejoice with you that they are so nearly ready for our accommodation. I congratulate you that the institution is permanently located, with such commodious and comfortable apartments, and I believe all will unite with me in saying that the change is for the better.

Our accommodations at Tenth and Chesnut streets were not all that we could desire, and the removal became a necessity from the fact that no lease of the premises could be obtained, except from year to year, while the rent was annually increased, with no prospect of ever reaching a maximum. When the exactions of landlords become exorbitant, and consumed all the profits of a business, the only way is to leave them to other victims.

Coming further down town, we secure a more central locality. We are now in the centre of business, in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office, Independence Hall, the Mercantile Library, and other frequented places. Our rooms are well situated, compact and convenient, and I have spared no expense to make them comfortable and attractive.

With the opening of these new rooms we contemplate various improvements, and new regulations in the management of the College, which, I trust, will not only secure a continuance of its present liberal patronage, but a permanent increase.

Our course of instruction has been constantly improved during three years and upwards, since the establishment of the institution, and is now upon a basis which, we believe, cannot fail to give satisfaction. We have endeavored to make it thorough, comprehensive and practical. In the general management of the institution we have sought to maintain for it a character worthy of its name and rank as a regularly incorporated College. We have endeavored to avoid all humbuggery and unfounded pretenses, which too often degrade the character of commercial schools. We resort to no discreditable means to secure patronage, make no false pledges.

The consequence is, that we have always had the very best class of students. My experience in the management of commercial schools dates back more than twenty years—to a period when there was not a Commercial College, so-called, in the United States.

I am familiar with the character and standing of such schools generally, and I am proud to say that I have never known a better class of students anywhere than we have here. I am proud, too, to know that our graduates and students, now numbering over two thousand, are, many of them, holding lucrative positions in prominent houses in this city and elsewhere, or are engaged in successful business for themselves.

This is gratifying to us, as it must be to them, and I trust that in the future they will be counted among our most enterprising and wealthy merchants, financiers and business men. Whatever may be my future, I shall rejoice in their success, and feel honored if my humble efforts in their behalf shall be recognized as having in any degree contributed to their success.

I do not over-estimate the value of what is termed a "business education." And yet I cannot condescend to the charlatanry of pretending that a young man can learn everything in three months' time. I have too exalted an idea of education, in its broadest sense, to attempt to practice any such imposition. But I do say, that a Commercial College, managed as it ought to be, is a necessity of the times. I believe that every man, no matter what his occupation is to be, can profitably spend a few months in an institution of this kind.

Other public and private schools fail to teach properly, or thoroughly, the branches which are here made a specialty. As to getting the same knowledge in the counting house by actual experience, that is out of the question, except it be obtained by a long and tedious apprenticeship. None but the most ignorant will now pretend that a young man must begin in business, and pick up the necessary knowledge of accounts and the collateral branches as best he may, when in a few weeks he can acquire at a commercial school more valuable information than he would thus ordinarily obtain in as many years. There must be a solid foundation, on which shall grow the fruits of experience. He who delves the deepest into the principles of any science, will be the most expert in their practical application.

In every department of trade and industry, skilled labor and scientific knowledge are demanded and receive just rewards. In mercantile life, he who best understands his business will be most likely to succeed. To be a good mechanic, a young man must devote years to learn his chosen trade. His natural and acquired skill is the measure of his ability to be a master in his vocation. To enter any of the learned professions requires a long and tedious course of study. Not only is a thorough general education necessary, but a long time must be spent in special preparation, before an aspirant for professional honors can begin his career.

Is the merchant an exception? Can the business man alone claim exemption from the general rule, which requires of others due preparation for the labors and responsibilities of their callings or professions? Shall a man plunge into business totally ignorant of its duties, and trust to luck, or ingenuity, or observation, to learn its requirements? No! The truly educated merchant must ever rank superior to those of inferior attainments. Business qualifications, tact and knowledge are elements of success. Education gives enlarged views, improves the judgment and wields an influence which nothing else can.

The training of our common schools forms the grand foundation. Some are fortunate enough to enjoy the advantages of higher private schools, academies and colleges, and yet even those who reach the highest grade and graduate at literary colleges, have, before entering upon business life, much to learn. Greek and Latin and Mathematics, Rhetoric, Belle Lettres and Philosophy fall very far short of the requirements of the great arena of business, and here the Commercial College supplies the deficiency.

These institutions are devoted to a specialty, and afford advantages which even the liberally educated, as well as those whose early education has been neglected, may improve. Such schools are, therefore, in every sense of the word, a necessity. Their object is, by a brief course of instruction, to impart a knowledge of business affairs; in short, to initiate their students into the practical duties of the accountant, the merchant, the financier, in the multifarious transactions of the commercial world.

Business Colleges, when properly conducted, under the direction of competent teachers, are justly entitled to the confidence of the public. The greatest danger to their general reputation and permanent popularity lies in the fact that where there is one really good one, there are ten poor ones, and many wholly unworthy of patronage. Some are maintained by such glaring and fraudulent pretensions, that they reflect discredit upon the very name. Pretenders, uneducated and unexperienced, either as business men or teachers, set themselves up under the assumed name of commercial or business colleges, and put forth such egotistical, bombastic and illiterate manifestoes as almost to cause the more respectable and educated managers of such schools to blush that the dignity of their profession is thus lowered and the honest name of college libelled.

In every other class of schools the public has at least some guaranty of the competency of those who act in the important capacity of instructors; but in institutions of this kind there is often not the slightest proof that those who herald their attainments and the advantages of their schools to the public are fit to be the teachers and guides of others. A person having a little knowledge of book-keeping and arithmetic associates himself with a writing teacher, and forthwith the concern is dubbed a "business college." The next thing is to get out a flaming circular filled with extravagant expressions and self-laudation, and the unwary are caught in their toils, only to be disappointed, and subsequently to decry all commercial colleges as humbugs.

It seems to matter very little who proclaims himself a teacher, some will be found to pass by schools of established reputation, and throw their influence and money in aid of his enterprise. We have seen it in this city in the opening of new schools within the past two years by persons entirely unknown in the business, and in one case by a party whose deplorable ignorance of the rudiments of an English education was notorious. Yet he had patrons—dupes, I should rather say—and every dollar paid to him was so much withdrawn from the support of meritorious schools.

I am aware of the difficulties which beset an applicant when, without an acquaintance with the general reputation of competing schools, he undertakes to decide upon their comparative merits. "I know no difference between them," says one. Then you owe it to yourself to find out the difference. If you are going to place yourself under an instructor, you ought to inquire into his character and standing, his education, experience and qualifications. You ought to ascertain whether the institution over which he presides has a substantial reputation. Scan his circulars closely, and see whether they give evidence of superiority in something besides pretension and bombast. Especially see to it that you guard against being deceived by false pledges. Beware of imposition in any shape, and you will hardly fail to find a good school, where your expectations will not be disappointed.

Every parent who has a son to educate, every young man who desires an education, should make it a matter of vital importance to seek the best institution within his reach. If this were done the poor concerns would soon die out, and the good ones be all the better for the greater encouragement they would receive. In my opinion there is room for two or three successful commercial schools in a city like this, and no more. And yet, excited by cupidity, and relying upon the credulity of a certain class, they spring up like mushrooms, and "presidents" of "business colleges" and "institutes," self-nominated and self-elected, under no charters, or associations having any legal existence, are as plenty as politicians. I do not argue against a healthy competition, but I say it is for the interest of every citizen to give his patronage only to those who deserve it, to support one, two, or more good schools and no countenance to any others.

I ask nothing for age—for old age may be in its dotage. The longest established institution may be so old as to be old fogyish. If it clings to an effete reputation, if it fails to keep pace with the progress of the times, if it does not meet the demands of the ever-active, moving present, it must pass into decay.

The character of this institution, I think I may say without egotism, is established. It claims to meet the demands of the age, and its progress has been unprecedented. Over two thousand students have been received in three years, which certainly shows that its claims are appreciated.

It is, moreover, the only commercial school in the city possessing a legislative charter; and the only one, according to the decision of the Attorney-General, on my application for a charter, three years ago, under a supposed general law, which has a legal status. Our diplomas are awarded under seal and by authority of law. The charter guaranties the permanency of the institution, gives it rank, and excites a laudable ambition to sustain it in the best manner, and to keep up the highest standard of instruction in every department. To do anything else would be to forfeit an implied pledge to to those who have sanctioned its incorporation. We have endeavored so to conduct it as to make it in every respect worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public.

But I am trespassing upon your time, and, perhaps, with too many dry and uninteresting facts upon an occasion like this. We have met to enjoy a variety of exercises, music and a social entertainment. Wishing you much pleasure, and giving you a cordial greeting, I will give place to others.

Then followed the speaking of the teachers and students. Professor J. S. Mitchell's "remarks" were filled with good sound sense, and his advice to the students was excellent. Major J. L. Pratt, one of the instructors, recited the "Vagabond."

We have seldom heard more perfect diction from one who has not made elocution his profession.

Professor George Morris Nicol read an essay on "Woman's Sphere," which was well received.

All of the students who participated in the exercises did themselves great credit.

J. G. Alexander (graduate) sang and played "Pleasant Memories" in excellent style.

CRIME AND ITS REMEDY.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Sir:—Your very impressive and suggestive editorial, in last Friday's paper, on the above topic, is worthy of the thoughtful consideration of every true patriot. You are evidently overwhelmed by the portentous dimensions to which crime and its inciting causes have grown. After recounting some of those sources of iniquity, you propound, as if to invite discussion, a number of questions, and wisely and justly conclude as follows:—

"So long as society allows these powerful and sleeplessly active influences of evil to riot unchecked, we must look for crime to increase. We may hang men for murder, but so long as we tolerate those huge vices that madden men's brains with poison and their hearts with lust, and their whole beings with passion, we must expect violence and murder to increase. To secure a decrease of crime, we must begin at the bottom, and work against those vicious and destructive influences of which crime is only the natural and necessary fruit."

There, Mr. Editor, you struck the key-note of this prolific theme. The disease is organic, and must have organic remedies. The greatest difficulty in curing the ills of the public life, consists in the fact that there is no proper agreement among the people on the subject and as you very accurately refer to severa evils as the source of crime, without suggest ing any remedies, permit me briefly to discuss them in their order.

The Demoralization of the War.—The war doubtless demoralized many, but, to my own personal knowledge, it saved many also, by opening a new field of emulation and ambition. Perhaps its greatest influence for evil was in the direction of intemperance and familiarity with blood. It is to be hoped, however, that we have gained as much besides, in personal bravery and devotion to flag and country, by the war, as we have lost by the others. Of the murders so frequently coming to light, it may be said that a majority of them are committed by expatriated foreigners, who were either driven from their country for crime, or attracted hither by the large bounties offered during the Rebellion. Of these, Probst and Haddopp are examples.

Improper Training of Youth.—This fruitful source of crime, as referred to by Judge Ludlow, is notorious to the press and pulpit, which are the main correctives of public sentiment, independent of the law. I need hardly remark that no editor or teacher, religious or otherwise, can be ignorant that juvenile vagrancy and idleness, added to night training in the streets, will breed crime. Why is there not, then, a public sentiment established that will warrant a police officer in arresting every child or youth found in the streets after nightfall? Prudent, thoughtful parents do not permit these liberties to their children; and others should not be allowed such a school of vice. On this point you justly say, some children have no *homes* worth the name. Then let public benevolence furnish evening assemblies to such, combining amusement and instruction. Cannot our Christianity follow its Great Master in spirit by an institute of this sort?

Destruction of the "Apprenticeship System."—This is a terrible evil, a reform by the rule of inversion, and it has nearly all come to pass within the past generation of thirty years. The Press, the Pulpit, and the Legislature should co-operate to bring us back to the habits of the good old times when a boy's master was not a "boss," but stood for his father. The race of boys is extinct, and as a consequence, the quality of *reverence* is only found when imported. This theme suggests a solemn responsibility as resting on teachers of schools and seminaries. In this trait the untutored Indian is wiser than we, for he always reverences age.

Lax Administration of the Law. — When the administration of the criminal law is put into the hands of a man's neighbors, and offenses are tried by summary process, and the contrivances of straw-bail and quibbling delays are laid aside—or when lawyers are all employed as public functionaries, to administer justice like our judges, at the public expense—then that blind divinity will walk straight to her object, as she did in California under the "Vigilance Committee," and we shall hear no more complaint that "big rogues go unwhipped of justice."

The Grim Evil, Poverty.—It is not more true that, when two at once ride a-horseback, one of them must ride behind, than that, where a few grasp all the wealth of a community, the many must be poor. The governing power, the Legislature, has no right to be indifferent to the *pecuniary* state of the citizen. It has no more right to turn out together upon the arena of life, ungoverned, the sharp and rapacious with the confiding and simple, than it has to say to the powerful and muscular, "There are the young and feeble, do with them as you think fit!" If such a man as A. T. Stewart, of New York, commanding the use of forty millions of money, which is but a Government creation for *common* use, can go into the market when he pleaseth, and after "bearing the market" for a fortnight, buy muslins at two cents per yard less than they can be fabricated, and in a week after, by "commanding the market," bull them up five cents on the yard, and then sell out, having cleared a million, then it is folly to grieve over the "grim evils of poverty." It is the business of the Government, however, to limit both great wealth and great poverty, for they *are* both evils. It is the duty of law to see that the dollar which the poor man earns to-day, and which he *apparently* consumes when he eats his frugal meal, shall not rise in the form of capital to-morrow, to dispute with his children for the bread that lies on their table. Poverty is a terrible source of demoralization and crime, and the best cure for it is enforced and protected industry on the one hand, and public endowment on the other. The same beneficence that has clothed every poor man's child with the right of education, could endow him with others, much better assured than the "homestead" or the "three hundred dollar exemption." The present five per cent, collateral inheritance tax upon descending overgrown estates, suggests a mode of raising funds to endow the many, "lest they be poor and steal, and take the name of God in vain." (Prov. xxx, 9.)

The Great Evil of Intemperance.—This is the monster evil, more prolific and hideous than Satan's sin and death, that kept ward at the gates of hell. This is the mother vice of our civilization. It requires a twofold remedy, either of which, or both combined, would nearly remove it in a generation. Its main shelter from popular wrath is the law; it is *licensed*, and "regulated" by statute. Sweep these laws away, and put the traffic on its own merits, at *common law*, before the courts, and no man could *afford* to sell the broth that breeds crime. Give the victims of the business the same remedy that travellers have against railroads, and as was said before, no man could afford to sell; and if nobody sold, few would drink; but, if public sentiment still favors "license," then let those only who prefer to sell, and those who want to drink, take out *license* for the same—just as the owners of dogs do in many of our counties, the license-money going to pay the innocent collateral sufferers, as in the case of the dogs and the sheep.

This species of jurisprudence is not unknown to our legislators. Such a scheme would leave the sober non-drinking part of the people in no way chargeable for the evil, and make every "tub stand on its own bottom," which is not the case at present. It would not be long before respectable people would find that it "did not pay," and so they would quit the practice. The mischief of the present system is that it is assumed that a majority want things as they are, and all are held responsible for it.

The Social Evil of Prostitution.—This is organic, and wants an organic cure. The pulpit and the press must boldly hunt the sources of the evil, amongst which is the *perversion* of the sexual instincts. The history of monasticism, or religious celibacy, teaches that men and women were intended for each other, and we only separate the sexes at a fearful sacrifice in morals. First. The *separate school* system should be extirpated root and branch, and the sexes always kept together while being educated. Second. The law should encourage matrimony by positive laws, such as the endowment of marriage, say, by the bestowment of one or two hundred dollars to each couple who marry not later in life than thirty. The prude and the shallow-brained may smile. Thinking men know, notwithstanding, that poverty, like a gaunt spectre, has broken up many a virtuously formed "match," consigning the parties to pollution of nameless kinds. Third. Society, by its pride and folly, compels hundreds to live in celibacy because the means of living is grasped by others. They cannot *afford* to marry; and so skulk into secret impurity, or rush into promiscuous licentiousness—both ending alike in misery, crime, and death.

Mr. Peabody, like a wise man, is scattering his wealth as God scatters the rain and the sunshine; but with the mass of over-wealthy it is not so. Twenty per cent. of the Mr. A. T. Stewart's estate, when he parts with it at death, would leave his heirs twenty millions at least, and of itself constitute an endowment fund that would do more to put down lewdness in New York city than all the police officers that could be mustered. Marriage is God's institution, and prostitution the product of "high civilization" in cities. Fourth. Editors, preachers, teachers, and all the influential classes should cease to allude to marriage as a joke, but as quite as serious a duty as life itself, and as momentous in its issues as death. When all these things are done, such inquiries as you propound may no longer be pertinent; but now they demand constant discussion. M. A.

A Young English Nobleman Sent to Prison.

The London *Telegraph* tells the story of a merited punishment:—

"Lord Ernest Vane Tempest—there is a curious appropriateness in his name—is a very unhappy young man who belongs to a very unhappy old family. He has long been an outlaw, not of the jolly greenwood tree description, but of a more prosaic character. In fact, his only resemblance to Robin Hood consisted in the fact that both gentlemen objected to the sheriff, and especially to his officers. Ten years and a half ago Lord Ernest—then a minor, but already expelled from his regiment—met an officer in the same gallant corps, who was standing in St. James' street, and affably conversing—it was after sunset—with a lady of his lordship's acquaintance. For reasons best known to himself Lord Ernest addressed his quondam comrade as a coward and a blackguard, supplementing and emphasizing those energetic words by spitting in his face. The other officer does seem to have been rather vexed at that form of address, though, on the whole, he bore his injuries with Christian patience, and nobly abstained from warlike reprisals. Nemesis is slow, but sure.

"Lord Ernest returned to England from his outlawry; he expressed his sincere regret for the outrage he had committed; but he was not to be allowed to get off scot free. In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, Mr. Justice Blackburn, observing that a fine would not be a real punishment to a man in Lord Ernest's position, sentenced him to be imprisoned for three calendar months. The offense was committed a long time ago, and possibly the culprit has repented; but we cannot complain of the decision. Such a sentence will henceforth hang *in terrorem* over the head of fashionable young ruffians who would not mind paying a fine, but who have a strong objection to being locked up. From this point of view we are bound to commend Judge Blackburn's firmness.

"The case is worth notice also from another point of view. After such a story, duelling must indeed be considered dead. 'Sir,' said an indignant husband to his reckless friend, 'you have abused my hospitality, you have kicked me down stairs, and you have kissed my wife before my face. Beware, sir! A few more such outrages, and, by Jove, you will rouse the British lion!' Lord Ernest called the other gentleman a coward and a blackguard, and then spat in his face. A few more outrages might possibly have roused the British lion: but the gentleman deserves our highest admiration for the moral courage which he has displayed in only prosecuting his assailant in the Court of Queen's Bench. Decidedly, the Millennium is at hand!"

Napoleon in Greek.

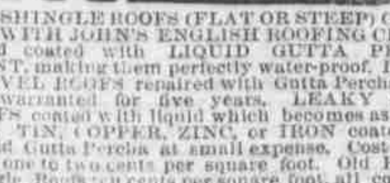
A chapter of Paris gossip in the London *Herald* contains the following:—

"At the faubourg they are just now fond of Greek and anagrams. Here is a fair sample:—

N apoleon.
A poleon.
P oleon.
O leon.
L eon.
E on.
O n.

"They tell you that every one of these words is a Greek word, that their whole forms a Greek sentence written in this order:—*Napoleon on o leon leon eon apoleon poleon*, and that the sentence means in English:—'Napoleon, being the lion of the people, was marching on destroying the cities.'"

ROOFING.



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RECKLESS & EVERETT,
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

KITCHEN & CO.,

JEWELERS.

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

Great Reduction in Prices.

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.

CASH PRINCIPLE.

Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.

Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.

N. RULON.

Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 1 lm

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1¼p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16¾

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Gold and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26¾

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth§rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 15 26§

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES
ETC. ETC. ETC.
9 20§ No. 13 South EIGHTH St., Philadelphia.

KEITH & PICKETT
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,
AND
MACHINERY OILS.

Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.

No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue
1 30 wfm2m

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
FURNITURE DEPOTS,
N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!

Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.

Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 2 10 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE Md., February 6, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No. 120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., February 27, 1867, a lot of

ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3478 NEW YORK JACKETS,

of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
No. 18 S. CHARLES Street,
2 7 17t Auctioneers.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, February 8, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington streets, in New York city, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:—

Woollen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 124 yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments, cap covers, etc. etc.

Catalogues may be had at the Depot; also samples of the articles may be seen.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent.

Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
2 9 9t Assistant Q. M.-General, U. S. A.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., January 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,

of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
2 2 t27 Depot Quartermaster.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
2 10 mwf§ No. 510 RACE Street.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue
Philadelphia.
8 4smw

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable, Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
1 28 mwf§ No. 724 MARKET Street.

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—STEAMSHIP LINE DIRECT.

SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAYS FROM PINE STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON.

The line between Philadelphia and Boston is now composed of the

ROMAN (new) Captain Baker, 1488 tons.
SAXON, Captain Matthews, 1250 tons.
NORMAN, Captain Crowell, 1293 tons.

These substantial and well-appointed steamships will sail punctually as advertised and freight will be received every day, a steamer being always on the berth to receive cargo.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
† No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren street, at noon, with passengers and freight, at very LOW RATES. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships

MOSES TAYLOR, Captain Blethen, and
AMERICA, Captain Wakeman.

For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.

WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange Place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
† No 177 West street, corner Warren N. Y.
THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 Walnut street.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite side-wheel Steamships
SAN JACINTO, Loveland Commander,
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins Commander.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN,
† No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
No. 320 Chesnut street.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:—

December 31.—NEW YORK, Capt. W. G. Farber, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavery.

January 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Lapidge.

January 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. I. T. Watkins.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer Colorado, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong-Kong on April 3, 1867.

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.

No 320 Chesnut street.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
† H. LEAF Agent, Adams' Express.

EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.

Sailing from each port every Saturday, from second wharf above Vine street, Philadelphia, and Providence and Boston Railroad Wharf Providence, R. I.

The line is composed of the first-class Steamships
HUNTER, M. L. Rogers commander.
CHASE, J. A. Crossman commander.

These superior and well equipped steamships sail regularly as advertised. Freight will be received daily, a steamship being always on the berth to receive cargo.

Freight for Boston Mass. and all intermediate points on the Boston and Providence or Worcester Railroads, will be received, and the goods delivered in less time and at lower rates than by any other route.

Bills of lading furnished at the office.

No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed.

For further information, apply to
LATHBURY, WICKERSHAM & CO., Agents,
† No. 126 North Wharves.
Henry Cleaveland, Esq., Agent at Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class Iron Steamships
LOUISIANA, Captain Harrington.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Lewis.
ERIN, Captain Cutting.
THE QUEEN, Captain Grogan.
DENMARK, Captain Thomson.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

	Cabin	Steerage
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30.

Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, London, etc. at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35 in currency can be obtained at No. 57 BROADWAY.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 57 BROADWAY. For steerage tickets, at the Passage Office of the Company, No. 27 BROADWAY, or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 Walnut street
† F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River.

PEREIRE, Duchesne.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.
EUROPE, Lemarie.
ST. LAURENT, Bocandé.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $160; Second Cabin, $100—including wine.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon-tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

† GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER

The Boston and Newport line, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Old Colony and Newport Railroad.

Leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious staterooms, water tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board and on arrival at Newport proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between Newport and Providence daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves Newport every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or at the Office, on Pier No. 28 North River. For state rooms and berths apply on board, or, if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
† No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Regular Mail Steamers, sailing on the 22d of every month:—

NORTH AMERICA, Captain L. F. Timmerman.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinkelpaugh.
GUIDING STAR, Captain George B. Slocum.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
† No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
No. 320 Chesnut street.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $110 $60 $30, currency.
Passage from London, $75 $60 and $30, gold.

ATALANTA, Captain Pinkham.
BELLONA, Captain Dixon.
CELLA, Captain Gleadell.
WILLIAM PENN, Captain Billings.

The accommodations for passengers on these ships are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITING, No. 26 BROADWAY. For freight, apply at No. 54 SOUTH Street.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
No. 320 Chesnut street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE by the only American line to England and France.—The New York and Havre Steamship Company's first class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, the following days, at noon precisely:—

ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....December 22, 1866
And every 28 days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First-class	Main Saloon.....	$100
	Lower Saloon.....	80
Second-class.....		50

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE KANE & Co., Agents, Paris †

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.......Saturday, February 16
KANGAROO.......Wednesday, February 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......Saturday, February 23
CITY OF NEW YORK.......Saturday, March 2
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, March 9

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday

Payable in Gold		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin........	$90	Steerage........	$30
To London	95	To London	35
To Paris........	105	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7§ No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STAR LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine Ocean Steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows—the

MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY,
HAVANA, on SATURDAY,
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY,
MERRIMACK on SATURDAY.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President,
† No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
No 320 Chesnut street.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK, AND CITY POINT.—The side-wheel steamships PETERSBURG, Captain Alexander.....Every Saturday. ALBEMARLE, Captain Bourne.....Every Wednesday. At 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River giving through bills of lading, etc., to all points on the Seaboard Railroad and its connection.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO. Agents, No. 88 Liberty street.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 44 NORTH RIVER.

Rates of passage, payable in Currency—To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, Cabins $90 and $70; steerage $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New York, $35; Havre, Antwerp, etc. $100 and $37.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
† No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
† No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Rillieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 10th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This Tunnel, when completed, will be about 4¾ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.

The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 350 feet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 19 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 1100 feet being heading—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the full section; making some 35,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.

The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1100 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The *Central End* of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 400 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9000 cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUTE, Room No. 10, No. 13 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUTE,
ALVAH CROCKER,
CHARLES HUDSON,
Commissioners.

Boston, January 30, 1867. 2 4 3w

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

WASHINGTON, February 14.

Senate.

Mr. MORGAN, of New York, introduced the following, which was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate the report of General Newton, of the United States engineers, in relation to the encroachments on the harbor of New York.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, reported, from the Committee on Territories, the bill to regulate the selection of grand and petit jurors in the territory of Utah, and for other purposes, with an amendment in the form of a substitute, providing for the regulation of the Courts of the territory, prescribing the qualifications for voters, abolishing the rank of lieutenant general in the territorial militia, and detailing regulations for such militia, names of parties who may solemnize marriage, and makes polygamy illegal, etc., being substantially the amendment recently offered by Mr. Howard to the bill reported.

Mr. WADE also reported from the same committee, with amendments, the bill amendatory of the act providing a temporary government for the territory of Montana.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to invite proposals for steamship mail service monthly trips between San Francisco and Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, no bid exceeding $100,000 to be considered. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill amendatory of the act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works, heretofore commenced, under authority of law approved June 23, 1866, which authorizes the Secretary of War to use the appropriations therein made for other purposes than for examinations and surveys, by contract or otherwise, when in his judgment it is for the public interest. The bill was passed to a second reading.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the League Island bill.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and by yeas 20, nays 16, the bill was taken up.

Mr. POMEROY presented the credentials of Mr. Ross, Senator elect for the unexpired term of James H. Lane, deceased, ending March 4, 1871. The credentials were read, and Mr. Ross, who has up to this time held his office by the appointment of the Governor of Kansas, was sworn in.

Mr. ROSS presented the credentials of Mr. Pomeroy, Senator elect from Kansas, for six years from March 4th, 1867. Ordered to be filed.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, took the floor in opposition to the selection of League Island, and in favor of the appointment of a commission to select a site for the naval depot.

Mr. POMEROY followed in a similar strain.

At two o'clock Mr. WADE moved to postpone all other business and take up the Louisiana bill.

Mr. GRIMES hoped not. The public interest demanded the settlement of this League Island matter. Although he was friendly to the bill called up by Mr. Wade he could not vote to take it up.

Mr. CONNESS believed there was an effort being made to kill the League Island bill by consuming time. He hoped the vote would be taken on it before proceeding with any other business.

Mr. BUCKALEW expressed the hope that a vote would be reached on this bill before taking up any other.

Mr. WADE was willing to withdraw his motion if a vote on the League Island bill could be reached at three o'clock.

Mr. FOSTER denied that the opponents of this bill had made any factious opposition, or had consumed time unnecessarily upon it.

After further debate, the motion of Mr. Wade was disagreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Cragin, Dixon, Foster, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Poland, Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams and Yates—17.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Conness, Cowan, Cresswell, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Kirkwood, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Ramsey, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart and Van Winkle—25.

So the Senate refused to postpone the League Island bill.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Delaware, took the floor in opposition to the selection of League Island.

At the conclusion of Mr. Riddle's speech, the amendment of Mr. Sumner for the appointment of a commission to examine and select a site was disagreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Nesmith, Patterson, Pomeroy, Riddle, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Williams—15.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Cresswell, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, McDougall, Morgan, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Van Winkle and Wilson—25.

Mr. FOSTER moved so to amend the bill as that the board for the acceptance of League Island shall consist of five officers, and that they shall accept it only after thorough examination.

Mr. GRIMES had no objection to this amendment except that it would, if adopted, send the bill back to the House and endanger its passage at this late stage of the session.

Mr. FOSTER said that every bill now before the Senate was liable to precisely the same objection. It would not do to adopt such a principle of legislation.

The yeas and nays were called for on Mr. Foster's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 18, nays 22.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, took the floor in opposition to League Island.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, moved an amendment similar to that offered by Mr. Foster, and it was disagreed to.

The bill was then placed on its passage, and was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Cresswell, Doolittle, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Patterson, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wilson and Yates—27.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Nesmith, Poland, Pomeroy, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Williams—17.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Cragin, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Guthrie, Howe, Nye, Sprague, and Willey—8.

The bill now goes to the President. As passed it is in the following language:

That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to receive and accept from the city authorities of the city of Philadelphia the title to League Island, in the Delaware river, and adjacent marsh land, including the whole of the creek known as the back channel, from the Schuylkill to the Delaware rivers, and all the riparian rights and privileges of said League Island, adjacent marsh and back channel, together with so much of the opposite shore of the back channel from the League Island shore as shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, be ample to enable the government to have the sole and exclusive use of said back channel and both shores thereof; the said island and appurtenances to be held for naval purposes by the government of the United States. Provided, That the said League Island marsh adjacent, and back channel, with its shores as aforesaid, shall not be received or accepted until the title to the whole of the same, as herein described, is complete and indefeasible, nor unless the acceptance thereof shall be recommended by a board of officers to be appointed by the President; and, provided further, that if League Island be selected the Navy-yard at Philadelphia shall be dispensed with and disposed of by the United States as soon as the public convenience will admit.

The Clerk of the House announced the refusal of the House to recede from its amendment to the tenure of office bill, and its agreement to a Committee of Conference.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the Senate insist, and agree to the Conference Committee. Agreed to.

The Louisiana bill was then taken up and read a second time.

Mr. TRUMBULL spoke of several amendments that would be necessary to perfect the Louisiana bill.

Mr. WADE said it might be that the Louisiana bill was not as perfect as it could be made, but he gave notice that if Senators attempted to carry the work of amending it too far, they might lose it altogether. He wished it understood that when this bill came up he would give the Senate no rest until it was disposed of.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, said he was in favor of both bills—the bill of Mr. Wade and the bill of Mr. Williams.

Mr. WADE, by request, consented to the postponement of the Louisiana bill until to-morrow, and that it be printed in the meantime, with amendments.

The bill of the Reconstruction Committee was then taken up, read a second time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN then called up the Compound-Interest Funding bill, which was read at length.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was directed by the Finance Committee to offer an amendment to the first clause of the bill, to strike out "eighty" and insert "a hundred," so as to make the clause read as follows: "That the amount of such temporary certificates at any time outstanding shall not exceed one hundred millions." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN said the object of this bill was to provide, in part, for the payment of the compound interest notes. He had an official statement of the amount of them, and when they matured, showing that during the present year $99,665,000 would mature, upon which the interest was $19,334,000, making $119,000,000 to be provided for before the first of January next; $50,000,000 paying interest matured on that day, and prior to November $68,000,000.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had not expected that this bill would be called up to-day. He supposed it was useless to offer any opposition to it, or to attempt to discuss it.

The bill was then passed, as amended, and goes to the House.

As passed by the Senate, this bill is in the following language:

Be it enacted, &c., That for the purpose of redeeming and retiring any compound interest notes outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue temporary loan certificates, in the manner prescribed by section 4 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, 1862, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding three per centum per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money, on demand; and said certificates of temporary loan may constitute and be held by any national bank holding or owning the same as a part of the reserve provided for in sections 31 and 32 of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; provided not less than two-fifths of the entire reserve of such bank shall consist of lawful money of the United States; and provided further, that the amount of such temporary certificates at any outstanding shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars.

Evening Session.

The Senate reassembled at 7 P. M.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill to establish and protect national cemeteries, which was passed, and goes back to the House for concurrence in amendments.

The Senate then proceeded to consider bills from the Pension Committee, having met for that purpose by resolution.

A number of private pension bills were passed.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, called up the bill to authorize the construction of a submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, inquired what had become of the project to build a bridge over the Mississippi.

Mr. BROWN said a company had been organized and was about to commence the building of this bridge.

Mr. HOWARD inquired if this new style of bridge had been built anywhere else in this country.

Mr. HENDERSON said there was a tubular bridge under the Thames, at London, which was nearly two (?) miles long. That at St. Louis would be only half a mile.

The bill was passed, and the Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The morning hour having expired, the SPEAKER announced that the next business in order was the Bounty bill.

Mr. MORRILL appealed to Mr. Schenck, who had charge of the Bounty bill, to give way for the Tax bill, as he (Mr. Morrill) was compelled, on account of a domestic affliction, to leave the city to-morrow.

Mr. SCHENCK yielded for that purpose, on condition that the Bounty bill should come up to-morrow, after the morning hour.

That arrangement was agreed to.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending an appropriation of $150,000 to enable the department to send Commissioners to all the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi river. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, from the Secretary of War, with reports of the Chief of Engineers, relative to the surveys of Plattsburg harbor, the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, and Hellgate, New York. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

An evening session was ordered for the consideration of the Tax bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. BOUTWELL in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the existing laws relating to internal revenue.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to strike out the proviso amendatory of section 79 of the existing law, exempting manufacturers of butter and cheese from special tax.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE suggested that the exemption should apply only where the cheese and butter are made from the products of the manufacturer's own farm.

Mr. SCHENCK adopted the suggestion.

Mr. MORRILL opposed the motion, and favored the exemption, saying that the policy was to exempt as far as possible agricultural productions.

The motion was also opposed by Messrs. SPALDING, HUMPHREY and GARFIELD, and it was rejected.

Mr. WARD, of Kentucky, moved to strike out the paragraph raising the special tax on distilleries from $100 to $500. He argued that it was calculated to crush out all the small distillers, who made good, wholesome whisky, for the advantage of the large distillers, who made "rifle" whisky, warranted to kill at one hundred yards.

Mr. ALLISON defended the paragraph, as affording better protection to the revenue.

Mr. SLOAN rebutted Mr. Allison's argument, saying that when the business was in the hands of small distillers, the government was not cheated out of more than half the tax, but now that it had got into the hands of large distillers, the government was cheated out of seven-eighths of the tax.

Mr. MORRILL defended the paragraph, and denied the extent of the fraud in the whisky tax as stated by Mr. Sloan. The amount of tax received last year was higher than any former year.

Mr. DARLING gave some more specimens of the extent to which whisky frauds are carried on in New York and Brooklyn. He said there were four thousand illicit distilleries there, while there were only one hundred licensed distilleries in New York and seventy-nine in Brooklyn. Some of these licensed distilleries had not returned more than forty gallons a month. Thirty-three licensed distilleries had paid into the Treasury only $3803 in three months, while their capacity for production should have produced $20,000 per day.

Mr. McKEE opposed the increase of tax on distillers.

Finally the Committee rose, and

Mr. MORRILL moved that all debate on the paragraph close in ten minutes.

Mr. McKEE called for the yeas and nays on that motion.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 73, nays 69—and the House again went into Committee.

Before disposing of the motion, the hour of half-past four arrived, and the House took a recess till half-past seven.

Evening Session.

The House resumed its session at 7 30 P. M., and immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Boutwell in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the existing laws relating to internal revenue, the question being on the motion of Mr. Ward, of Kentucky, to strike out the paragraph increasing the special tax on distillers from $100 to $500, to which Mr. Darling had offered an amendment to increase it to $1000.

Mr. WARD, of Kentucky, advocated his motion, stating that the effect of encouraging the manufacture of bad whisky by crushing out the small distillers would be to depopulate the Republican party.

Mr Darling's amendment was rejected and Mr. Ward's was agreed to, so the tax on distillers will remain as in the present law, $100.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, moved to add to the proviso relieving from the special tax on manufactures of butter and cheese, the words "hominy, brooms, cider, bread, sausages, sauerkraut and wine." (Laughter.)

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, suggested to his colleague that that was not the way to get into the Senate. (Laughter.)

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DELANO offered his proposition as an amendment. Rejected.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to reduce the tax on refined rock oil from 20 cents to 10 cents per gallon.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the motion, and showed how the revenue from the article had increased from $750,000 in 1863 to $5,350,000 in 1866, in which latter year there had been exported 69,000,000 gallons of the article, three times as much as in the preceding year. The motion was rejected.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, moved a proviso in regard to naphtha, that any person who manufactured or sold for illuminating purposes naphtha mixed with oil, exploding at a less temperature than 110 degrees Fahrenheit, should be punishable with fine and imprisonment. Agreed to.

The paragraph in the existing law imposing a tax of 10 cents per gallon on oil, naphtha, benzine, etc., produced from crude petroleum, was struck out, in order that those articles might be put on the free list.

The paragraphs relating to sugar were struck out, and new paragraphs inserted taxing all sugars produced from sugar cane and not refined 1 cent per pound, and taxing refined sugar 2 per cent. ad valorem.

The present tax on wood screws was reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. ad valorem.

The paragraphs relating to gunpowder were amended so as to make the tax on canister powder 5 cents per pound; sporting powder, in kegs, 1 cent per pound, and blasting powder, in kegs or casks, 1½ cents per pound.

The paragraph relating to copper and brass tubes was passed over without action.

The paragraph relating to cigarettes, cigars and cheroots was reached, the proposition being to substitute for the paragraphs in the existing law the following:

On cigarettes, cigars and cheroots, of all descriptions, made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, the market value of which, including the tax, is not over $8 per thousand, a tax of $2 per thousand; when exceeding $8 per thousand in market value, including the tax, $8 per thousand.

Mr. MYERS moved to amend by imposing a uniform specific tax of $5 per thousand, and spoke in support of that proposition.

Mr. DEMING followed on the same side of the question.

Mr. ALLISON supported the paragraph as it was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. He held that a tax of $5 per thousand was not enough for segars, and said that he would himself favor a specific tax of $10 per thousand. The question was not disposed of.

Mr. HOOPER moved to exempt from special tax skippers of fishing vessels, commonly called "market fishermen." Rejected.

Mr. HUMPHREY moved to strike out the paragraph which limits till the 30th of April, 1867, the right of gas companies to add in their tax to the price charged to consumers.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the motion. The interest of the gas companies was also defended by Mr. Davis, while Mr. Schenck denounced the discrimination in their favor as infamous and abominable.

Quite an animated discussion arose on this subject, participated in by Messrs. Delano, Eggleston, Williams Wilson of Iowa, Allison and Bromwell against the discriminating in favor of the gas companies, and by Messrs. Hooper and Moorhead in support of it.

Mr. PLANTS suggested, by way of a compromise, that every person liable to any tax whatever shall be permitted to make his next neighbor pay it. (Laughter.)

Mr. DELANO proposed to limit the discrimination to those gas companies whose consumption does not exceed 150,000 cubic feet per month, and whose net profits did not for the preceding year exceed 10 per cent. per annum on the capital stock actually paid in.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested, by way of illustrating the principle, that lenders of money should be allowed to collect from the borrowers the amount of tax on income derived from the interest on money loaned. (Laughter.)

The vote was taken on Mr. Humphrey's amendment, which was agreed to, so that the paragraph was struck out, and the right of gas companies to add the tax to the price charged is terminated on the 31 of April, 1867.

The House, at 10 P. M., adjourned.

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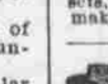

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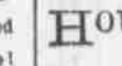

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT. NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7 45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12 05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12 55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10 15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2 35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3 45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6 45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10 45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4 20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5 20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6 20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11 30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

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2 30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1 30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6 15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8 40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8 25 A. M., 5 15, and 7 05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7 30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11 50 A. M., and 3 05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 35 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 1

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, via THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, BALTIMORE and DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES to CRISFIELD, Md., thence by the GREAT SOUTHERN INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS, to NORFOLK, Va., connecting with THE GREAT VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY, to MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AND ALL POINTS SOUTH and SOUTHWEST.

THIS ROUTE OFFERS ADVANTAGES OVER ALL COMPETING TRANSPORTATION LINES. Shippers by this Line SAVE BOTH TIME AND MONEY. The marine risk between Crisfield and Norfolk is assumed by the Company, thus offering the inducements of an ALL RAIL BILL OF LADING, WITH GUARANTEED TIME from Philadelphia TO ALL PROMINENT SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN POINTS.

Freights for NORFOLK, RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, and all points in VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, forwarded at as low rates as by any other Line.

Freights delivered at the Depot of P. W. and B. R. R. BROAD and PRIME Streets, before FIVE P. M., will reach Norfolk TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER ROUTE. This UNPRECEDENTED DESPATCH gives the shipper of SOUTHERN FREIGHTS from Philadelphia ADVANTAGES NOT BEFORE OFFERED BY ANY OTHER LINE. For further information apply to

CHARLES E. DILKES, Agent Virginia and Tennessee Air Line Railway, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK, General Eastern Agent Southern Inland Navigation and Delaware Railroad Companies, No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY. THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD.

Owing to the great distance saved by THIS ROUTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest

THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.

PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE WILL ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, AND ST. LOUIS, ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE

Fast line at 12 00 M. Passengers by this train take supper at Altoona; can take state room sleeping cars Passengers are not subject to change at Pittsburg, but run through to Coshocton, affording an unbroken night's rest.

Night Express 11 P. M. Passengers can take sleeping cars through to Cincinnati with but one change; by this line you have the advantage of comfort and pleasure particularly for ladies travelling alone, and families with children, by this route between Philadelphia and all the principal points West and South.

Be sure to purchase tickets "VIA STEUBENVILLE," at

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE, Corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET streets, Philadelphia.

S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent Steubenville, O.

JOHN H. MILLER, General Eastern Passenger Agent, No. 526 Broadway, New York.

JOHN DURAND, General Superintendent.

Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No 631 Chesnut street and Thirtieth and Market streets, West Philadelphia.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET street Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 50c. per 100 lbs.; Washington, 80c. per 100 lbs.; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs.; Alexandria, $1 20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest, as a full Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.

STUART GWYNN, Of New York, President.

E. C. PECHIN, Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Leave Vine Street Ferry daily, as follows (Sundays excepted):—

Mail, with Freight	7 30 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	3 45 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC	
Mail, with Freight	1 25 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6 10 A. M.
Junction Accommodation, to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5 30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Jackson	6 30 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS leave Vine street ferry daily at 10 15 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave Haddonfield at 1 and 3 15 P. M.

JOHN G BRYANT, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6 30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8 15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11 30, and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 and 8 15 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12 30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 and 11 53 A. M., and 1 48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 05 A. M., and 9 15 P. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 51 A. M. and 11 30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11 30 A. M., and 7 11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3 20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 35 A. M., and 5 25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,

1 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5 40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8 00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10 00 A. M.

Leave New York at 5 00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7 15 P. M.

Leave Erie at 5 30 P. M., arrive at New York 4 40 P. M.

Leave Erie at 10 25 A. M., arrive at New York 10 10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.

H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.

1 1 A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot No. 320 N WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4 30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information, apply to Company's Agents R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. BURT, Pier No 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street

WILLIAM S. CLAYTON, Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.

S. C. HASTY, General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.

T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, General Agent, Philadelphia.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1866, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, from Cooper's Point Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

11 30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached

6 10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.

Freight boat leaves Pier No 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

S. C. HASTY, General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.

W. S. CLAYTON, Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.

R. H. CHIPMAN, Agent, No. 320 N DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, December 24, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way-Mail Train at 8 00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with the Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted, for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 (daily) P. M. for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware R. R. Line (Saturdays excepted,) stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth and the South.

Passengers by boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12 30, 4, 6 and 11 30 (daily) P. M. The 4 P. M. train connects with the Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 7 15 and 8 30 A. M., 3 and 6 30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 7 25 A. M. Way Mail; 9 35 A. M., Express; 1 10 P. M., Express; 6 35 P. M., Express; 8 25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 4 49 and 9 12 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 10 A. M., and 4 15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also, stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and at Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars on the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays the Market street cars leave Front and Market streets 35 minutes before the departure of each train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 63 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at 8 00 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos 1 and 2, 10 00 A. M. and	11.20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12 00 M.
Parksburg Train	at 1 00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4 00 P. M.
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9 00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 11 00 P. M.

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8 10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12 50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7 10 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos. 1 and 2	8 20 A. M. and 7 10 P. M.
Parksburg Train	at 9 20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12 40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1 30 P. M.
Day Express	at 5 50 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9 50 P. M.

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday. Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7 A. M., and Williamsport at 8 40 A. M., reach Philadelphia, without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5 50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to one hundred dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 CHESNUT Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows viz:—

	Fare.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2.25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Ac. (1st class.	2 25
com. and Emigrant (2d do.	1 60

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6 and 11 30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines runs direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market line will leave from foot of Market street, upper ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4 30 6 45 P.M. and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, Fare $3 00. The 6 45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3 30, 4 30, 5, 6 45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, &c., and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M., 3, 4 30, 5 and 12 P. M. for Schencks.

At 10 15 A. M., 3, 5 and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6 and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10 15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily, Sundays excepted, from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, &c.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c.

The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, &c.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORristown Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, November 1, 1866, until further notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN,

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 15, 3 45, 4, 5, 5 45, 6 10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7 30, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4 45, 6, 6 30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train and 3 45 and 5 45 up trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A. M., 2, 7, 10 45 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8 15 A. M., 1, 6, 9 45 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3 45, 5 45, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7 10, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M., 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40 and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7 50 A. M. 12 40, 5 40 and 9 25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8 35, 11 05 A. M., 1 30, 3, 4 30, 5 30, 6 15, 8 05 and 11 30 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5 40, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A. M., 1 30, 4 30, 6 15 and 8 P. M.

The 5 30 P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2 30 and 6 45 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5 and 8 30 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8 35, 11 05 A. M., 1 30, 3, 4 30, 5 30, 6 15, 8 05 and 11 30 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6 10, 7 30, 8 20, 9 30, 11 30 A. M. 2, 5, 6 45 and 8 30 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2 30 and 6 45 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7 30 A. M., 5 30 and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3 30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3 30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3 30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7 15 and 8 40 A. M., and 4 54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7 05 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. Freight, 6 30 P. M.

Salem at 6 50 A. M. and 3 05 P. M. Freight, 5 45 P. M.

Millville at 6 55 A. M. and 3 08 P. M. Freight, 6 10 P. M.

Cape May at 11 45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9 00 A. M. until 5 00 P. M. That received before 7 00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

1 1 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BENEFITS TO-NIGHT.—At the Academy of Music, Mr. William Castle, the pleasing *tenor di grazia* of the Richings Troupe, will present for his benefit Balfe's fine opera, the *Bohemian Girl*, with a cast embracing the entire strength of the company. We have no doubt that the Academy will be well filled on this occasion.

At the Chesnut, Mrs. Barney Williams will take her farewell benefit, for which Mr. and Mrs. Williams will appear in four capital plays. They are the *Irish Lion*, *Teddy the Tiler*, *Patience and Perseverance*, and *Pat's Blunders*.

At the Walnut, Mrs. Bowers appears in *Adrienne the Actress*, and as the "Duchess" in *Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady*. Mr. J. C. McCollom also appears, supported by the whole strength of the company.

At the Arch, Mr. G. L. Fox offers for his benefit to-night an extraordinary entertainment, embracing a comedietta, two pantomimes, and a ballet, Mr. G. L. Fox, the great comedian and clown, appearing in all the pieces, supported by Mr. C. K. Fox, his tiny little brother, Master Calligne, Mad'lle Martinetti, and the whole of the company.

At the American the other Mr. Fox presents an excellent entertainment, with his Variety Troupe in an admirable programme of burlesque, song, dance, jokes, and dramatic parts.

At National Hall, Professor Baldwin introduces his Brother Jonathan Old Folks in a new bill, embracing sacred and secular songs, duos, trios, etc. This troupe can only remain with us to-day and to-morrow, as they appear in Wilmington on Monday evening.

MATINEES TO-MORROW.—At the Academy, at o'clock, *The Bohemian Girl* will be played, with a fine cast and all of the beautiful music. This will be the last opportunity of witnessing Balfe's masterpiece by the Richings English Opera Troupe.

At the Chesnut Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams give two of their most popular pieces at the matinee, commencing at 2 o'clock. This is the last Williams matinee this season.

At the Arch Mr. G. L. Fox appears in two popular pantomimes for the matinee, commencing at 2 o'clock. *Jack and Gill* will be presented as usual, and *The Schoolmaster* will be added, with Mr. G. L. Fox as "Master Bobby," and C. K. Fox will personate "Dr. Noddy."

At the American a very attractive entertainment will be presented in the afternoon by Mr. Fox's Variety Troupe.

At National Hall Father Baldwin's Brother Jonathan Old Folks will give their farewell *apres-midi* entertainment, which, we are assured, will be arranged with care, and will bring forward all the favorites of the troupe.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give their usual public rehearsal to-morrow afternoon, with the following programme:—

1. Overture—"The Filibustier" (1st time) S. C. Lobe
2. Song—"The Grenadiers"............E. Schumann
3. Concert Waltz—Violin Solo........A. Schloesser
   Performed by William Stoll, Jr.
4. Andante con moto, from 4th Sinfonie (by request)..............................Mendelssohn
5. Overture—"William Tell" (by request) G. Rossini
6. Duett—"Zampa" (by request)...........F. Herold
7. Quartet—"Midnight" (1st time) A. H. Chelard

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have a general benefit to-night. They present several several popular burlesques, songs, dances, choruses, and any amount of fun.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

—The long-talked-of marriage between Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Alice Gwynne, took place in New York on Monday, February 4. Long before the hour announced for the wedding—1 o'clock—the Church of the Incarnation was thronged by the beauty, wealth, and fashion of the city. Seldom have we seen a more crowded church. Every available inch of room was crowded by fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen. The scene from the gallery was very gay. The sun, shining through the colored glass windows, shed a sort of hazy light over the whole church, the many brilliant colors worn by the ladies, and the incessant hum of voices, made it seem more like a public matinee rather than a fashionable wedding. About half-past 1 o'clock the bursting forth of the music and the rising of the assemblage announced the arrival of the bridal party. The trains of the bridesmaids' dresses were so long that one couple had to wait at the door until the other had gone some distance up the aisle. The bride wore an elegant white satin, with point lace peplums, and tulle veil. The bridesmaids, five in number, Misses Sherman, Gwynne, Vanderbilt, Adams, and Thompson, wore white tarletan, with very long trains. The hair was dressed very high, and ornamented with a wreath of white morning-glories, with green leaves, which went once around the *chignon*, and hung below the waist. They were imported from Paris, for the occasion, as was also the entire bridal *trousseau*, which was very handsome. The reception, which took place on the same afternoon, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 24 West Thirty-third street, was a very brilliant affair. Mr. William H—— led the "German," and introduced the popular ball figure. The bride's presents were many, and very costly and elegant. Altogether, it was a most brilliant affair, and, the parties being wealthy and of the first society, it created a great sensation, and a flutter in the fashionable world.

—Madame Anna Bishop has written a letter from Hong Kong to Mr. Henry C. Watson, the musical critic, from which we cull one or two interesting facts. She says:—"I am glad I am able to send you a photograph (taken from a sketch by Lascelles) of our preparations for departure from the outlet of the island, and the boat in which we were packed, and in which we made the wonderful passage of fourteen hundred miles in thirteen days, not moving scarcely from our position in the boat. The shock is still too vivid for me to dwell on the subject. I go soon to Macao and Canton, return here, and leave for Singapore, Batavia, Calcutta, and hope soon to be among my kind friends in America. We have not a note of music. All lost."

—Mr. George Perry and Mr. J. H. Elliot have become associated with Mr. Morris Phillips as editors and proprietors of the New York *Home Journal*. They have both been contributors to its pages for many years; Mr. Perry as literary and art critic, and more recently as one of the editorial staff, and Mr. Elliot as a contributor of poetry, essays, sketches, etc. The additional strength thus introduced is indicated in the announcement that the *Home Journal* will soon be enlarged.

—It is reported from Madrid that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have been ordered by the Queen to leave Spain before the end of the present month; and from Seville we hear that their royal highnesses are preparing to leave for England. They will hereafter live at Richmond, near London. Queen Isabella has banished some of the first civilians of her kingdom, and now shows her impartiality by striking at the princes.

—Mr. James Vick, one of the ablest journalists of Northern New York, has left the editorial tripod, and gone into the flower, fruit, and vegetable growing and seed business at Rochester. He is now the most extensive florist in the world, and is a prominent candidate for the position of Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington. He says he prefers the flowers of nature to those of rhetoric.

—Secretary McCulloch has appointed S. Johnson, a colored man, to a regular first-class clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington. Mr. Johnson is the first colored man who has occupied a clerkship in any of the Government departments. He was a soldier in the late war.

—The Emperor Napoleon has sent to the Prefect of Police, the sum of fifty thousand francs to be distributed among the most necessitous families in the capital.

CHICAGO.

New Trial Granted in the Stewart Divorce Case—Another Anti-Theatrical Sermon by Rev. Dr. Hatfield—Fatal Stabbing Affray.

CHICAGO, February 11.—In the Superior Court this morning a new trial was granted in the case of Stewart vs. Stewart, and leave was granted to the complainant to offer bail. It is understood that the defendant will not spare the complainant of the new trial. He professes to have very damaging evidence in reserve. Our people begin to hold their noses at the sickening prospect of more vulgarity.

Rev. Dr. Hatfield made another raid on the theatres last evening, the immediate provocation being Helen Western, in the salacious *French Spy*.

There was another fatal stabbing affray at a saloon on Wells street, about 10 o'clock last evening. The victim is living, but is mortally wounded.

We have lost about fifty thousand dollars by fires since Saturday evening. They are quite the rage.

IOWA.

County Treasury Robbed of $40,000—Appointment of Delegates to the St. Louis River Improvement Convention.

KOXVILLE, Iowa, February 10.—The Marion county treasury was robbed last night of over $40,000. There is no clue to the robbers up to this hour.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, February 11.—The Produce Exchange has appointed twenty prominent citizens of Dubuque as delegates to the St. Louis River Improvement Convention, with C. C. Gilman as chairman of the committee. They left for St. Louis yesterday.

THE NEW YORK PRESS CLUB.—The third preliminary meeting for the organization of a Press Club in this city, was held on Wednesday evening, at room No. 14 Astor House. About fifty representatives from the editorial and reportorial departments of the principal morning and evening journals were present. After the meeting was called to order, and some preliminary business transacted, an election of officers was gone into with the following result:—President, Horace Greeley; First Vice-President, James Gordon Bennett, Jr.; Second Vice-President, W. H. Hurlbut. The committee appointed to wait on Horace Greeley, and ascertain if he were willing to accept the nomination for the presidency of the Club, reported favorably. The election of the remainder of the officers was left over until the next meeting. The objects of the Club are the cultivation of friendly relations, and the social and intellectual advancement of its members. The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when the report of the special committee on by-laws will be placed before the organization for approval. Letters were read from John Russell Young and L. W. Wallazz, the originators of the Press Club of Philadelphia, and both these gentlemen were elected honorary members of the new Club.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—King Charles XV of Sweden has written a memoir on military reform, dedicated to the Emperor Napoleon.

—Thomas Carlyle is about to leave England for Italy, to pass the remainder of the winter.

—Barry Cornwall has been obliged to suspend the writing of his autobiography, on account of the stiffness of his fingers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIXON'S NEW AMERICA.

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Announce that they will publish on THURSDAY, February 21, in a neat Crown 8vo. volume, Illustrated with Engravings from Original Photographs,

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2 15 fstu3t PHILADELPHIA.

"And ther the Leelins', wid burstin' feelins',
Stud on the stepes in the peltin' rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."

ALDERMAN ROONEY

AT THE

CABLE BANQUET.

AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.

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AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

CARD.—We shall make a sale of JAMES DIXON & SON'S SHEFIELD PLATED-WARE about the first week in March. The character of this manufacture of plate goods needs no further comment from us. 2 13 6t

SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
Made recently by WILLIAM STOKES BOYD, Esq., of this city, and will be sold on account of his going to Europe.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will sell at auction,
On Friday Evening,
February 15, at 7½ o'clock, a private collection of modern oil paintings, by leading artists of the Flemish, Dusseldorf, Dutch, French, and English schools. Among the artists represented are—

FOREIGN.

Baumgartner,	Canaletti,
Jackel,	Van Dieghan,
Conte,	Nicholas Poussin
Costa,	Seignac,
Pymentier,	Eversen,
J. N. T. Van Starkenborgh,	H. De Buel,
Chs. Leickert,	A. Bariand,
Laurent de Beul,	H. Lewes,
Scardino,	

AMERICAN.

T. Moran,	Rothermel,
Rembrandt Peale,	S. J. Ferris,
T. Birch,	X. Smith,
G. B. Wood, Jr.,	Geo. F. Bensell,
Mary Smith,	A. Geriach,
E. Leutze,	Smillie, and others.

The paintings will be on view, with catalogue, day and evening, in the Southeast Gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, until evening of sale. 2 11 5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS,
5186 No. 240 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH CHINA, BOHEMIAN WARE, BRONZES, VASES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning Next,
19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a full and general assortment of French China, Bohemian Ware, etc., comprising complete decorated and gold-band dinner, dessert, and tea sets, tete-a-tete sets, tea and coffee pots, cups and saucers, plates, etc.
Also, decorated French China toilette sets, spittoons, moustache cups.
Also, Bohemian glass wine sets, decanters, cologne bottles, ruby wines, etc.
Open for examination on Monday. [2 15 3t

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, February 15.

The Louisiana Bill.

The belief gains ground that the Louisiana Provisional Government bill will get through the Senate, but that Mr. Stevens' Military Government bill will fail through want of sufficient time. To save it from being pocketed by the President it must pass before the 20th inst., and it seems hardly possible that this can be effected, as Mr. Fessenden and other Republican Senators will propose amendments, and the Democrats announce a determination to kill it by protracted debate.

Colfax's Closing Reception.

There was a perfect jam at the closing reception of Speaker Colfax last night.

The Tax on Drugs and Medicines.

The House Ways and Means Committee are to-day considering the items of duties on drugs and medicines in the Tariff bill, increasing the rates on most of the articles dealt with thus far.

A Boston Delegation.

A delegation of Massachusetts men, including the State Commissioners and members of the Boston City Councils, have arrived here to influence Congress to make a large appropriation to improve Boston harbor, representing that is filling up rapidly.

George Wilkes on Impeachment.

George Wilkes, of New York, is here urging the impeachment.

Gone to Richmond.

Admiral Tegethoff left this morning for Richmond.

The Military Government Bill.

The Senate has just determined to give the precedence to the consideration of the Military Government bill, with the understanding that the Republican side of the chamber will occupy but little time in debate.

Death of an Alderman.

Elijah Edmonston, for a long time a member of the Board of Aldermen, died last evening.

The Colorado Bill.

The friends of Colorado express themselves confident that their State bill will be passed over the President's veto.

The District Registry.

The first registry taken by the judges appointed by the Supreme Court of the District, of the legal voters of Georgetown, was completed yesterday, and foots up eleven hundred and seventy whites and eight hundred and eighty colored. Among the whites there are at least three hundred radicals.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The Chair laid before the Senate the certificate of the Governor of New York that the Constitutional amendment had been ratified by the Legislature of that State.

Messrs. Williams, Sherman, and Buckalew were appointed the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate on the bill to regulate the tenure of certain officers.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the remonstrance of French Canadians resident in the United States against the annexation of the Confederation of the British Provinces. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Petitions and remonstrances on various subjects were presented and referred.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.), from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 5000 copies of the report of General Warren, of the Survey of the Upper Mississippi. Passed.

Mr. Anthony, from the same Committee, reported a resolution to appropriate the necessary funds to print the roster of Union troops furnished by the State of Arkansas. He said it would cost about $500; that the State Government had refused to print it; and that he thought the loyalty of the Union men of Arkansas deserved this recognition. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Anthony moved that the Senate take up the bill for the election of the Congressional printer, but subsequently withdrew the motion by request.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill to amend the 21st section of an act to prevent smuggling, which was passed.

Mr. Creswell (Md.) called up the bill to regulate the distribution of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for violations of Custom laws, which was read and then laid over.

Mr. Williams, at half-past 12, moved that the Senate take up the house bill for the more efficient government of the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. Sumner hoped the Louisiana bill would be taken up first.

Mr. Wade (Ohio), was in favor of both, and indifferent as to which came first.

Mr. Anthony asked if Mr. Williams would let him take up the bill for the election of Congressional printer.

Mr. Williams said that would lead to debate, and he could not give way to it. It was well known that there were certain bills that must be passed within a given time if they were to become laws.

The motion was to take up the House Reconstruction bill.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) asked leave to offer an amendment to Mr. Wade's proposed one-term Constitutional Amendment, for the purpose of having it printed. It provides that each State shall, on the first Monday in the January preceding the expiration of the Presidential term, nominate to Congress one of its citizens for the office of President. The two Houses shall meet in November and proceed to elect from these candidates, dropping the lowest on each ballot, and the person elected shall not be eligible for re-election. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) offered a resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to cause the monuments to be erected in the Congressional Cemetery to the memory of Senators who have died since July 4, 1861.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) objected to the resolution, and it goes over.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) again appealed to Mr. Williams to allow him to take up the bill for the election of a Congressional printer.

Mr. Williams thought that it would lead to debate, and declined to yield.

The Reconstruction bill was then read at length.

Mr. Williams—Mr. President, I gave notice last night, at the suggestion of some members of the Senate, that I should propose an amendment to the bill; but as I am impressed with the necessity of its passage at this session, I have consulted with members who knew, and they advised me that any amendment to the bill will endanger if not absolutely defeat its passage. I have concluded not to present the amendment which I prepared, and I think it is my duty, under the circumstances, to oppose all amendments to the bill, because I think it necessary that it should pass.

Although it may not suit the wishes and views of all individuals, yet, under the circumstances, it is probably as near to the views of the majority as any bill we could pass, and if Senators who favor the passage of the bill will pardon the suggestion, I hope it may be put forward with as little discussion as Senators think it advisable on the part of those who support it. I shall press it to a vote as soon as practicable, and hope to secure its passage through the Senate by to-morrow night.

Mr. Johnson (Md.)—If the amendment proposed by the honorable member yesterday had been adopted by the Senate, it would make the bill very much less objectionable than it would otherwise be. I should not vote for the bill if thus amended; but I am very desirous to do what I can to improve it, and I therefore renew the amendment, and on that I call a division.

The amendment was read. It is known as the Blaine amendment, which was rejected in the House.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Blaine (Me), on leave, introduced a bill to authorize the entry and clearance of vessels at the entrance to the ports of Booth Bay and St. Georges Bay, Maine. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Iowa) the Secretary of State was directed to inform the House what States now represented in Congress have ratified the Constitutional amendment, in addition to those communicated in his report of February 5.

The House proceeded to the consideration of private bills, which were disposed of as follows:—

Allowing a credit of $2092 in the assessments of Almansor Eaton, Receiver of Public Money for the Land Office at Stevens' Point, Wisconsin. Passed.

Allowing $125 for a horse lost in the service, to the widow of Major Charles Chipman, 20th Massachusetts Volunteers. Passed.

Allowing compensation to J. E. Jackson for provisions furnished to the army in Kentucky. The report was adverse to this claim.

The Senate bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary J. Dixon of Alexandria, Va., was reported adversely, and laid on the table.

The Ice in the Hudson.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., February 15.—The ice in the river broke south of this city about 5 o'clock yesterday, and jammed up against the Erie Railroad bridge, causing the water to flow into the Genesee Valley Canal at that point. Adams street, and portions of the Third and Eighth Wards were rapidly flooded. Considerable excitement prevails, and it is feared if the dam does not give way that the city west of the river will be flooded.

Suicide.

HARTFORD, February 15.—Major H. C. Ramson, one of the eldest and most respectable dry goods merchants of this city, while under the influence of an aberration of mind, leaped out of a window of his residence, and was instantly killed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, February 15.—The bill authorizing the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad to complete its line into their part of Maryland, was considered. This act repeals the law of 1864, in which certain privileges were taken from the Company.

Mr. Searight offered an amendment authorizing the connection of the Pittsburg and Connellsville with the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, if the same should ever be completed. The amendment was agreed to.

A vote was then taken on the bill, and it was defeated by a vote of 13 ayes to 17 nays.

Those voting in favor of the bill were:—Messrs. Bigham, Billingfelt, Browne (Lawrence), Brown (Mercer), Coleman, Davis, Graham, Lowry, Searight, Stutzman, Taylor, Wallace, and White. Those voting against the bill were:—Messrs. Burnett, Connell, Donovan, Glatz, Haines, Jackson, James, Landon, McCandless, Randall, Ridgeway, Royer, Schall, Shoemaker, Walls, Worthington, and Hall (Speaker).

Mr. Cornell moved to reconsider the above vote, and this motion was postponed indefinitely. This effectually prevents the bill from being again considered.

House of Representatives.

Various bills were introduced, among them the following:—By Mr. Sharpless, one authorizing the Governor to appoint an Inspector of Fertilizers.

Mr. Pennypacker, one authorizing the Recorder of Deeds in the several counties of this Commonwealth to record the discharges of all honorably discharged officers and soldiers.

Mr. Marks, an act empowering the city of Philadelphia to purchase a large tract of land, and to appoint a Board of Commissioners for the same; also, an act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. Markley, an act relative to assessments of personal property.

Mr. Shallinger, an act incorporating the Commonwealth Iron Company.

Mr. Worrall, an act incorporating the Paros Coal Mining and Lumber Company.

Mr. Adaire, an act incorporating the Union Transfer Company.

Mr. Mann, an act to prevent fraudulent insolvencies.

Mr. Gallagher, an act extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Mr. Whann, an act authorizing the reduction of the capital stock of oil companies, and equalizing of the taxes relative thereto.

Robbery at Boston.

BOSTON, February 15.—The house of H. G. Dur, at Milton, was entered on Wednesday last, during the absence of the family, and a trunk, containing notes, mortgages, etc., and about $10,000 in United States bonds, was carried off. The trunk was afterwards found, but the bonds had been abstracted.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, February 15.—The steamship Virginia has arrived from Liverpool. Her news is anticipated.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 15.—The Stock Market is active and fluctuating. Chicago and Rock Island, 97½; Reading, 104½; Canton, 45½; Erie, 56¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 119; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82⅝; Pittsburg and Chicago, 96¾; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 72⅞; New York Central, 99⅞; Illinois Central Scrip, 105⅝; Cumberland preferred, 35; Missouri 6s, 92; Hudson River, 128½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109⅞; do. do., 1864, 107⅜; do. do., 1865, 107¾; do. do., new issues, 105½; Ten-forties, 101⅜; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105½; Sterling Exchange, 108¾; Sight Exchange, 109½; Gold closed at 136½; money, 6 per cent.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Cotton steady at 32c½. Flour Market favors the buyers; sales of 6000 barrels of State at $8·80@11·50; Ohio, $10·85@13; Western, $8·80@12·20; Southern, $10·50@16·30. Wheat dull and declining. Rye dull. Barley dull. Corn advanced 1c.; sales of 15,000 bushels mixed Western, $1·20. Oats dull and heavy; sales of 12,000 bushels Western at 59@62c.; State, 67@68c. Dressed Hogs quiet at 9¼@10½c. Beef steady. Pork dull and heavy; new Mess at $20·62½@20·75. Lard heavy at 11@12¾c. Whisky quiet and steady.

BALTIMORE, February 15.—Cotton steady, at 32½; middling uplands, good receipts. Coffee firm; Rio, at 13½@13¾c. by cargoes. Good refining Sugar at 10⅜c. Flour dull and easier; quotations nominal. White Corn declining; sales at 96c.; yellow, 96@96c. Oats, 56@57. Whisky in bond, $2·25@2·23, no sales. Cloverseed, $8·50@8·75. Pork, last sale of new mess, $21·75. Bulk meats firm; the market without a decided change. Bacon in bulk active, at 11; shoulders green, at 12½@13. Lard, city, from 12¼@12½.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—Cotton easier, with sales of 5000 bales low middlings, 30¼@31c.; middlings, 31½@32c.; receipts to-day, 1869 bales; exports, 1909 bales. Sugar unchanged. Molasses stiffer; fair, 74c.; prime to choice, 78@79c. Flour dull; superfine, $11·62; extra, $11·75@15. Oats firm at 85c. Hay, $33@34. Pork dull at $21·75; Bacon Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 14@14½c. Lard, 12¼@15½c. Whisky and Tobacco quiet. Gold, 136¾. Bank Sterling Exchange, 47. Bank checks on New York, ½c. discount. Freights unchanged.

HAVANA, February 9.—The stock of Molasses is much reduced, No. 12, 8 to 12 reals. Receipts of Sugar for the week at Havana and Matanzas, 54,000 boxes; exports, 19,000 boxes. Freights active and higher; Sugar to the United States, 1⅝@½; exchange on the United States, 60 days, 2½.

Hearing at the Central Station.

Philip Gallagher and James Pennington, charged with stealing a watch some time since, had a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Beitler. The officer who made the arrest being sworn, said:—One of the prisoners goes by the name of "Manchester Jim," Hargrave, etc. Hargrave said he could get the watch in a few minutes, or a very short time.

Gallagher, when arrested a short time after, said that Manchester Jim had the watch and chain, and it could be got from him. At the time Pennington was in company with a woman named Manchester Mary. In the course of the hearing, Pennington got indignant at the idea of being supposed to have anything to do with stealing the watch, and asserted that he was not in the city when it was done. They were held in $1500 bail each to answer at Court.

FURTHER HEARING IN STORE ROBBERY CASE.

Christopher Farren, a resident of New Jersey, was charged before Alderman Beitler with robbing the clothing store at Second and Market streets.

Mr. Calvin S. Edwards was sworn, and said that their store, Second and Market streets, was robbed, on the 22d of October last, of about $860 worth of clothing. Part of the goods were recovered.

Mr. Edwards, re-examined, said the place was entered through the roof. In the fifth story of the building through which they gained access to Mr. Edwards' premises, a key was found that unlocked the store door.

Farren, in his defense, said that on the occasion of the robbery he was drugged, and when he awoke in the morning he had one of the stolen pantaloons on his person.

He was held to answer at Court.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Lehigh 6s '84...... 91¾	120 sh Susq scp............ 60¼
$1000 do................ 91¾	10 sh Penna R........... 56¼
$5000 City 6s, Old......... 96¾	200 sh Read R.......s30.. 52⅛
$500 do. New.......101¼	5 sh Leh V scr.......... 17⅜
$20000 U S 10-40's....Reg.. 98	100 sh Hestonv'le...b5.. 14½
$1000 U S 7-30s..........Je..105⅝	

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s...........100¼	200 sh N Y & Mid....... 4
$1000 do................100⅛	90 sh Penna R......b5.. 56¾
$300 City 6s, Old........ 96¼	79 do..........b5.. 56¾
1 sh Leh N scr.......... 17⅝	

JUST LANDED,

ENGLISH CARPETINGS

VELVETS,

BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY, and

INGRAINS.

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

GEORGE W. HILL,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers 2 18 wfm3m

PERSONAL.

TO PARTIES INTERESTED

IN PROPERTIES

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

BY THE

GENERAL OR SPECIAL LAWS

OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to inquire and report to the House the value, location, and uses of the property exempted from taxation in the State of Pennsylvania, will meet on SATURDAY MORNING, February 16, 1867, at the Common Council Chamber in Philadelphia, and will continue in session from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Parties interested in such properties in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards are requested to attend.

WILLIAM S. GREGORY, Chairman.
JAMES N. KERNS,
GEORGE DE HAVEN,
W. M. WORRALL,
SAMUEL JOSEPHS—Committee.
GEORGE W. MOONEY, Secretary. 2 14 2t

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND Heirs who are entitled to this Bounty, and who have not yet made application, should do so at once, as the Paymaster-General desires all claims to be filed and classified as soon as possible. I am daily receiving the checks for this Extra Bounty, and notify the successful applicants as soon as received, through the Post Office. Those desiring a speedy settlement should call on or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK street, one door below Third.
OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK. 2 9 1m

E. O. JACKSON, LICENSED UNITED States Army and Navy Agent, has removed to No. 309 HARMONY Street, where all who have claims for Bounty, Pay, Pensions, etc., should apply immediately. 2 14 3t*

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,

SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,

S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

(Entrance on Sixth street).

Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.

E. H. THARP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States 2 2 1m4p

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Fahy & Bro.),

No. 31 North THIRD Street.

City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

EDWARD DUNN,

(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
29 Philadelphia.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL..............................$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.	

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds..............................$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.......50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.......................$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion....................$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.........................$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin Boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

1 2 3 1mwfp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [2 7 3mrp

FLORIST

AND

reserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons 1 23 trp

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC

AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH Street,

WILL OPEN [2 4

MONDAY, February 11.

GROCERIES, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL

Are offering the finest stock of

PURE OLD RYE WHISKY

IN THE MARKET.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

SHERRY WINE,

MADEIRA WINE,

PORT WINE,

From the London Docks, selected expressly for our retail trade.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES,

HOCKS, and

MOSELLES,

OF ALL THE FAVORITE BRANDS.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.

OLIVE OIL,

MUSHROOMS,

FRENCH PEAS,

FRENCH MUSTARD

(Of our own importation.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
11 19 6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS

AND JELLIES,

PEACHES, STRAWBERRIES,
CHERRIES, PLUMS, GAGES,
BLACKBERRIES, PINEAPPLES,
RASPBERRIES, GUAVA, CITRONS
LIMES, PEARS, TAMARINDS, and
JELLIES,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY. [9 14 mwfp

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

TO FAMILIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS

AND OTHERS.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.

NATRONI SAPONIFIER,

OR CONCENTRATED LYE,

THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Pasteboard Boxes, easily opened.

Guaranteed to make the best of SOAP without Lime or Salt, and with little or no trouble, or the money refunded by the party you purchase from.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

FERGUSSON & SMITH,
2 14 6t No. 43 South FRONT Street.

RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,

DEALER IN

TEAS AND COFFEES,

No. 205 North NINTH St.,

ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,

Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.

IN TEAS.

The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.

IN COFFEES.

The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the dessicating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.

SPICES.

Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

PIONEER SOAP

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.

This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.

TRY IT

and you will be convinced that it is SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 25 fmw3m4p*] Office, No. 110 WALNUT Street.

"DAVIS' CINCINNATI

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,"

YARMOUTH BLOATERS,

LARGE NEW DUN FISH,

JUST RECEIVED.

ROBERT BLACK & SON,
1 16 1m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,

AND

Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,
8 145 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS,

PEACHES, GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, ETC.
STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, PLUMS, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.